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Hub Police Move Praised; Nazis Sweep Into Hungary; King Outlines Strategy

The World's Day—August 7, 1943

Boston: New Crime Prevention Bureau Hailed

Establishment by the Boston police of a new crime prevention bureau to deal with the juvenile delinquency problem was hailed today as a "great step forward" by Theodore A. Lothrop, General Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. [Page 5.]

India will federate itself after the war, it was declared in Boston today by T. A. Raman, former secretary to Mohandas K. Gandhi, correspondent, author and one-time editor of a National Congress Party organ. [Page 5.]

New England War Labor Board decisions today granted retroactive wage increases to two firms and denied raises to two others. One granted a five per cent increase since last Oct. 4 to more than 1,000 employees. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Hungary Faces Total Nazi Occupation

First steps toward the total Nazi occupation of Hungary were believed under way following reports the Germans were increasing their garrisons in that country.

The Swiss Government, replying to Allied expressions of hope that neutrals would not offer asylum to Axis leaders, said Switzerland would "obviously exercise the right (of asylum) in a manner to assure fully the sovereignty and highest interests of the country."

The Rome Radio announced the abolition of the Government of Dalmatia in favor of a regime directed by the Italian Home Office in co-operation with the military.

Recent floods in Rajputana, India, are said to have caused 6,000 fatalities

National: Kentuckians Vote in the Primaries

Kentuckians went to the polls, both Democrats and Republicans holding primaries to vote on all State offices and a number of lesser posts. Spotlight is focused on the Democratic gubernatorial nomination with J. Lyter Donaldson, former State Highway Commissioner, indorsed by the present Johnson Administration, meeting his main opposition from Ben Kilgore, former Executive Secretary of the State Farm Bureau Federation and Rodes K. Myers, Lieutenant Governor.

Wendell L. Willkie concluded three days of conferences with Republican National Committee men at his Rushville, Ind., home, but continued to withhold comment.

"You're in the Army Now," played the band as about 1,000 noncommissioned members of the WAC, after taking the Army oath at Fort Myer, Va., paraded before their staff officers.

A "school for draft dodgers," as described by Government officials, has been attacked through indictment of its alleged founder and sole faculty member, Stephen Weinberg, at New York. The Federal Grand Jury also indicted one of his alleged pupils, John Paul Mitaritondo, who was inducted into the Army last June. The charge is conspiracy to violate the draft laws.

A three-day walkout at the Tonawanda plant of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation ended by vote of 1,400 union members in a dispute over wages of 60 employees.

Washington: Admiral King Outlines Strategy

Admiral Ernest J. King outlined an allied world strategy aimed at keeping China in the war against Japan and exerting "every possible effort" to assist Russia by diverting German forces from the Russian front.

Soldier voting blanks have been made available to all men and officers, for special elections this year. Most states accept the postal card blanks as legal applications, but some use them only as requests for the regular absentee ballot applications.

Rail wage negotiations between 15 non-operating unions and railway management officials proved inconclusive in two sessions, but it was agreed to reconvene.

U. S. Senators Test Gasoline Made From Coal—Find It O. K.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7 (AP)—With gallon jugs of gasoline made from Pennsylvania coal prominently displayed at the tops of motors and supplying the fuel for their automobiles, three United States Senators made "test runs" through the streets of Pittsburgh yesterday.

They were members of a Congressional subcommittee investigating synthetic gasoline possibilities. The demonstration, the group said, proved the practicability of synthesizing gasoline from coal.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Chairman of the Joint Senate and House Committee, indicated his approval of the new multi-processed hydrogenation method of using coal to produce gasoline

His fellow committeemen who joined in the test were Senator Chan Gurney (D) of South Dakota and Senator Abe Murdock (D) of Utah.

Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Mines, told the Committee that United States coal reserves will last 1,000 years, even with the additional use of coal to make gasoline. He said a "reasonable figure" for the production cost of such gas would be 15 to 19 cents a gallon, with a possibility of reducing it to 9 or 12 cents, as compared with the cost of producing gasoline from crude oil, now about 5 cents.

The miniature hydrogenization plant operated at the Bureau of Mines Building here, Dr. Sayers said, is the only one of its kind in the United States.

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Weather Report

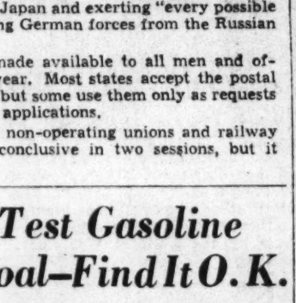
Slightly Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 9:30 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:12 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 8:58 p. m. and ends Monday at 5:13 a. m.

Corsica Ripe For Invasion?



Tomorrow's News

Corsica would welcome an invasion, says the newspaper Dernières Nouvelles of Algiers. Resistance is lacking, and if a single Allied battalion set foot on the island, the troops at Ajaccio, it is said, would lay down their arms.

Corsica is tomorrow's news, and in preparation for it the Weekly Magazine Section today publishes a timely article:

Corsica, A Strategic Prize

Boston Appears In Line for U. S. Highway Funds

Help after war to furnish all-out attack on Hub's No. 1 economic problem —Elevated way on list.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time in highway history Federal funds appeared today to be headed in the direction of Boston to help in wiping out traffic congestion described by many planning experts as the Hub City's "economic problem number one."

Although this help will not come until after the war in the guise of a postwar highway development program, it is expected to bring all the elements for an all-out, peacetime attack upon traffic jams that have been tying the City's business into knots for more than a decade.

Economic planners have been keeping fairly quiet lately but hints have leaked out of a sharp shift in Massachusetts highway policy from emphasis on long-distance, super express roads to alleviating traffic congestion within large population centers such as Boston. This shift will absorb the attention of state authorities meeting for the first time next week as a Special Recess Commission set up by the latest Legislature.

Why the new emphasis on metropolitan traffic problems?

The reason comes from Washington which, for the first time is stipulating that a proportion of Federal postwar highway funds allocated to the states to the tune of at least $3,000,000,000 annually go exclusively for the relief of metropolitan traffic problems.

That's a startling departure from previous Federal policies, dictated by laws which denied Federal highway funds to districts in which the houses were closer than 200 feet apart.

Elevated Highway on List

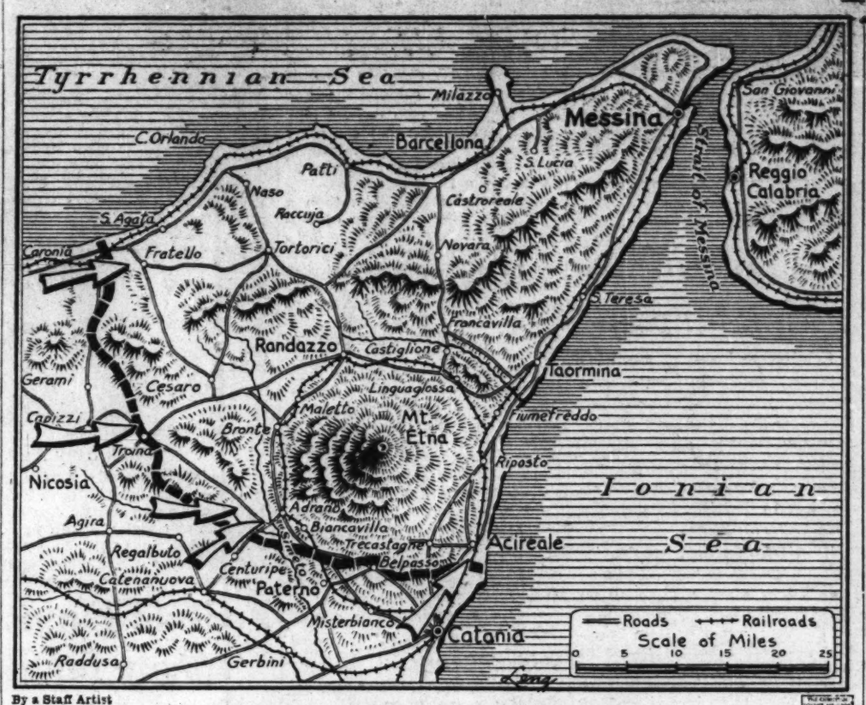
When the Commission meets next week it will present a list of recommended projects including the long-proposed, elevated highway around the downtown Boston's shopping centers. Priority rights will be considered for this highway as well as for other long-delayed intown Boston projects which the City has been unable to tackle due to limited funds.

Partly because of the war which is holding up repairs and construction of much-needed big City streets, and partly because of prewar studies which indicated that even on the long-distance, express roads already built, the majority of individual motorists used only 25-mile stretches of these roads rather than cover the full lengths, the Federal policy has been turning in favor of metropolitan improvements. At the same time the cities with their limited funds have been waging a futile contest against the state, with Federal assistance to take care of traffic being poured into the City by vastly superior, high-speed arteries skirting the cities.

The Worcester Turnpike is mentioned as a local example of a State-Federal-made highway which

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Russians Drive on Kharkov-Bryansk; Troina Occupied by American Troops; Political Crisis Is Reported in Berlin



By a Staff Artist

March of Allies Toward Messina

New battle lines in Sicily record the capture of Troina by American troops, the advance of Canadian and British troops on Adrano, German key defense city at the foot of Mt. Etna, and slow advances by American troops along the north coast and the British Eighth Army along the east coast road, as the two columns head for Messina.

Berlin public panicky over raids—Fall of Mussolini blow to German morale.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The German International Information Bureau, a propaganda agency, said in a broadcast today that it was "understood in Berlin that a number of important discussions of a military and political nature have taken place in the Führer's headquarters the last few days."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 7—Heavy new blows were reported to have been dealt to Nazi morale today by a state of near panic in Berlin as a result of the likelihood of mass air raids on the Capital and serious strikes by German peace demonstrators.

At the same time there were widespread rumors that a political crisis might be impending in Germany. Spanish correspondents hinted that nonmilitary developments of unusual import were going on in Berlin, and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was reported to have made a hurried trip to Italy for conferences with the Badoglio regime.

[Reuters quoted arrivals in Zurich from Berlin as saying the city's authorities were at their "wits' end to control a mass stampede from the city." Many arrests have been made among refugees from bomb-battered Hamburg, Reuters said, to prevent their spreading stories of fantastic casualties in that north port city.

Reuters also quoted reports heard in Istanbul that the Germans were preparing to proclaim Berlin an open city.]

The Nazi newspaper Volker of Bern said there was a wave of strikes in German war plants. Some demonstrators are reported to have declared boldly they would not return to work until peace negotiations had been opened. "The workers refused to return to their benches even after they were offered additional food rations," Volker said. "The benches now have been occupied by troops of the Gestapo."

Ranked With Stalingrad

Reports arriving from Germany seem to indicate that the fall of Mussolini and Fascism is the heaviest blow yet to German morale, ranking on a scale with the Stalingrad disaster.

Most of these reports are from Berlin and may not be typical of the entire country, though experience has shown that in questions of this nature generalizations about the entire country usually can be made from one city.

The loss of Tunisia, even the landing in Sicily, had much less influence in lowering German morale than the fall of Mussolini. Ousting of the Duce was one of those things that could not be prepared for by a vigorous press smokescreen campaign as is the case when the fall of some city is impending. Hence it came as a shock.

Gets News From Britain

In Berlin and other big cities the news soon leaked through to the already skeptical people that the fall of Mussolini was a vital blow to the very core of the totalitarian dictator system. Almost every other family in Berlin listen

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

Rail connections cut by Soviet Army—Sicilian Front reduced to 45 miles by Allies.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

With unspent momentum, Russian columns are converging on two long-held German strongholds — Kharkov and Bryansk.

Kharkov appears to have been definitely outflanked from the north. Bryansk faces another advancing spearhead of the Russian Army, and rail connections between the two cities have been cut at one point.

In Sicily, American troops have taken Troina. The city was reported captured some days ago, when fighting began in its suburbs.

Unexpected fierce resistance delayed its complete occupation. The Germans, apparently using Troina as a shield to cover withdrawal of their forces from the southern and central sectors around Mt. Etna, staged one of their bitterest defenses at that point.

The Sicilian Front has been narrowed to 45 miles, with the Germans backing slowly into the last jumping-off place. Their "jumping" chances remain fairly good. Front-line dispatches indicate that it is becoming increasingly doubtful whether the Allies can force any wholesale surrender of German troops such as took place in Tunisia.

It is only a few miles across the Messina Strait. Evacuation of some nonessential military personnel has already taken place. In spite of dominant air and sea power, the Allies have not been able to prevent German reinforcements from reaching the island, and Axis traffic to the mainland is still a two-way affair.

Just how much longer the Germans can hold out in Sicily will depend principally on how long it takes the United Nations to break up remaining Axis communication lines. As is pointed out elsewhere on this page, the key center is Randazzo. It has been a popular target of the Air Force, and capture of Troina brings ground troops considerably nearer that objective.

Allied Headquarters has just announced that the total of Axis prisoners taken in Sicily to date is 125,000.

On the Russian Front, the outflanking of Kharkov was effected by the capture of Zolochev, 25 miles to the northwest; It was here that the Russians severed rail connections between Kharkov and Bryansk.

This was important in itself, but also significant because it comprised one prong of a pincer closing in behind the great industrial center. It is aimed to converge with that of another Russian army coming up from Chuguev, 24 miles to the southeast.

Meanwhile, Russian guerrillas report the Nazis are carrying out a general civilian evacuation of the Smolensk region. Smolensk is probably the most important German base in all Russia.

In the South Pacific, Americans celebrated the first anniversary of their offensive in the Solomons. It was just a year ago today that American Marines landed on Guadalcanal.

Allied Victories Recall 1918 Pattern; Nazi Hold on Sicily Rests on Randazzo

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week the three campaigns on which the United Nations are embarked all produced important victories within one period of 24 hours, thereby making it the most dramatically successful moment which has yet been achieved by Allied arms.

The coincidence of success was so striking that it immediately encouraged hopes of an early conclusion of at least the war in Europe. This was particularly the case since the victories were followed by reports of a condition of "near panic" in Berlin where the evacuation of the city by nonwar workers was authorized by the Government, probably to give official sanction to a movement already under way which could not be stopped and therefore had to be adopted by the regime to "save face."

The appearance of a sharp decline in German war strength was furthered by the extremely significant announcement of the Swedish Government that the use of Swedish railways by the German Army would cease during the month.

Significant 'Agreement'

In spite of the fact that this German war traffic over Sweden is to end officially through "agreement" between the German and Swedish Governments, it was an unmistakable sign of the sharp decline which has taken place in German military power beginning with the collapse of its bridgehead in Tunisia.

The use of the Swedish railways was of enormous value to the Germans as a means of supplying and maintaining their garrisons in Norway. They would never have "agreed" to renounce this advantage had they felt themselves

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Algiers Radio Hints New Invasion Blow

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 7

A hint that a new invasion blow might be imminent came from the Algiers Radio today in a warning to the Algerian population that "great discretion is needed at a moment when decisive military operations are taking place."

The radiocast as recorded by the Ministry of Information continued:

"Each one must consider it his elementary patriotic duty to refrain from imprudent references to the armed forces. Offenders will be prosecuted by military tribunals."

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 7—The ability of the Germans to continue resistance in northeastern Sicily depends in a great measure upon their ability to hold the key communications center of Randazzo.

This town is at the apex of the triangle into which the bulk of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Seventh Army has been pressing between Mt. Etna on the east and Caronie Heights on the north and straddles the last first-class main road across the diminishing territory still in Axis hands.

The Americans have been making their way slowly and steadily toward Randazzo across a rugged country sown profusely with mines and blocked by demolitions.

Their advance, coupled with Allied progress on the flanks and the acquisition of fresh flying fields as a result of the seizure of Catania, intensifies the threat of dislocation of Axis communications such as prevented the enemy's distribution of troops, ammunition, and other supplies for the final stages of the Tunisian fighting.

Slower Tempo Expected

This is the reason why when the German line was penetrated at high speed the whole defense system went to pieces and Germans and Italians were cut off, rounded up and corralled while en route from one place to an-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Nation's Farm and Factory Manpower Big War Problem

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—The more efficient use of the nation's farm and industrial manpower stood out today as the foremost war problem on the home front.

With an immediate shortage of workers retarding aircraft production on the West Coast and endangering some harvest and food processing in Eastern States, numerous short-term measures were under way in Washington to ease the crisis.

No long-range solution was yet in sight.

The principal developments are these:

Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, affirmed the necessity of drafting pre-Pearl Harbor fathers after Oct. 1, despite the vigorous protest from Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana.

Senator Wheeler's immediate reply was to ask, in a message to the Democratic House and Senate floor leaders, that Congress' summer recess be cut short so that efforts could be made to override this ruling.

Meanwhile, Selective Service Headquarters here took some action to alleviate the prospective father draft. It reaffirmed a promise to hold off actual induction as long after Oct. 1 as possible by making certain that fathers are called nowhere in the United States until all available single men have been inducted. Under this plan all areas which still have reserve pools of draftable nonfathers will receive heavier selective calls for the time being, while areas where no non-fathers are available outside of deferred classifications, will receive lighter calls.

At the same time the War Manpower Commission announced its approval of an arrangement entered into by the Governors of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina to help furnish 40,000 workers for Maryland and Virginia canneries—workers who can be spared temporarily from jobs within their States.

Under the agreement, agricultural and food processing workers recruited for interstate clearance will be given limited statements of availability, fixing a date when they will be discharged by the canning companies for return to their States of origin when needed for the processing and harvesting of crops.

To deal with the falling off of aircraft output and the prospect that urgent military schedules will not be met, the Office of War Mobilization is just completing a new survey of the industry's difficulties in maintaining needed working forces, particularly on the West Coast.

Bernard Baruch, Special Adviser to James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, said today that the survey has been under way for several weeks. He emphasized that "it is entirely a question of manpower."

Robert E. Gross, President of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, told a House Committee this week that the Government must decide "whether airplanes or soldiers are needed from aircraft plants." The Committee, investigating the effect of the draft on war plants, has been holding hearings on the West Coast.

In a temporary answer to the question posed by Mr. Gross, National Selective Service Head-

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Limited French Recognition Is Planned

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—The United States and Britain are preparing to extend limited recognition to the French Committee of National Liberation as the custodian of French interests outside of the Metropolitan France.

The American Government has no intention of recognizing the Committee as the provisional government of France nor of building up via the Committee a spearhead, De Gaullist or Giraudist, which might control or influence the election of a popular government in postwar France.

Limited status is to be accorded the French Committee for the prime and central purpose of furthering the Allied war effort, and of facilitating American, British, and French co-operation in defeat of the enemy, it is authoritatively stated here. The motivations behind recognition are military rather than political.

British Reply

In the face of reports that American reluctance to deal with the French Committee has delayed its recognition, it is announced here that the United States Government first broached the matter of recognition to the British on June 16, directly after the fall of Tunisia. The most recent American proposal was sent to London July 21, and a response from the British Government was received Aug. 4.

Contents of the British reply and of the American proposal of July 21 are not disclosed, beyond an authoritative statement that they dealt with the military and not the political aspects of Anglo-American-French relationship.

The American Government is taking no chances that Gen. Charles de Gaulle or any other French official will be able to use the Committee, its stature increased by Anglo-American recog-

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

Laval Is Due to Go To Berlin Next Week

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 7

The Algiers radio said yesterday Pierre Laval, Chief of the Vichy Government, would go to Berlin next week to discuss measures for the control of French guerrilla activity against the Germans. The radiocast was recorded by the Associated Press.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria, Aug. 7—Now that Gen. Charles de Gaulle is acknowledged as political chief here as well as President of the new Committee of National Defense, he is pressing hard toward four main objectives.

First is the liberation of France by military effort. Second is recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. Third is full representation of France in any settlement of accounts with Italy if that country sues for an armistice under coming intensified operational pressure. Fourth is a clean sweep of Vichy-minded officials from the French Civil Service here so that no trace of their philosophy shall be imported into France from Africa when the Government of France itself is again in French hands.

Rank and File Suspects

The last is the only one of these objectives General de Gaulle can attain without awaiting the pleasure of the United States and Britain. Already the chief keymen on his blacklist have been eliminated, meaning most administrative heads

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Russia:

Soviets Threaten Kharkov, Bryansk

Two Russian Army groups which outflanked Kharkov from the north in a swift drive through Belgorod were threatening the rear of the German positions around that third largest city in the Soviet Union, front-line dispatches released from Moscow said.

Descending the valley by way of the Uby River, the Russians raced through Zolochev, a little more than 20 miles northwest of

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

How to Store Surplus Fruits and Vegetables

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With rationing an everyday experience, Victory gardeners probably do not need to be urged to store carefully all surplus fruits and vegetables that cannot be canned. But most of us are not sure how to go about it. This article will deal with methods of storing. A later Saturday article will deal with harvesting and storing the vegetables themselves.

Four important factors must be considered in successful storage: temperature, moisture, ventilation and light. No one storage place can be used successfully for all kinds of vegetbles. Those vegetables similar in structure and growth can be stored alike.

Few people today have an unheated frost-proof cellar. If you have, and if it never goes below 34 degrees nor above 50 degrees, it can be used for a good many different vegetables. Careful ventilating on milder winter days and closing up when the weather outside is very cold will serve. Also, a frost-proof attic can be used for such things as onions, pumpkins and Hubbard squash—vegetables keeping well in a dry place.

Insulated Storage Room

If your cellar contains a furnace, you still can use it if you build an insulated cellar storage room. Locate it if possible to include an outside window. Build it of a double thickness of boards, or of plywood with a 4-inch space between walls filled with sawdust, dry shavings or screened clean soft-coal cinders. Be sure the door is also insulated, and that there is no way for rodents to get into the room.

A concrete floor should be sprinkled every few days and a dirt floor kept damp. Shelves and racks and slat bins should be made to hold vegetables. Keep the vegetables off the floor. Needless to say, the whole place should be kept shipshape clean. Some people disinfect the room and all boxes and crates with a solution made of one pint of formaldehyde to six gallons of water. The temperature should be maintained at around 34 to 38 degrees.

If a cellar storage room is not practicable, and the cellar itself is dry and about 55 to 65 degrees, pumpkins and squash can safely be kept there; while vegetables requiring cooler storage, as for example beets and turnips, can be stored for several weeks if buried in a box of cool moist sand.

Types of Outdoor Storage

Outdoor storage is easily provided in several types of construction. Bank or pit storage is familiar to farmers and adapted to the home gardener.

Select a well drained place in the garden or handy to the kitchen. The pit may be of any convenient size, but it is more satisfactory to make several small pits rather than one large one. When the storage pit is once opened it is best to remove all the contents at once, therefore best to have small pits. Some gardeners store small quantities of several kinds of root crops in each pit, so that opening up will yield a supply of all. If, however, you put everything in one large pit separate the kinds by boards.

A convenient size is one that will hold two or three bushels. Dig out 6 or 8 inches of soil from an area 3 to 4 feet in diameter. Lay 3 or 4 inches of dry straw or cornstalks in the bottom and heap the vegetables in a cone or in an elongated pile having a ridge along the top. Cover the pile with a layer of straw or cornstalks about 12 inches thick and over it pack earth about 8 inches. After freezing, pack on another 6 or 8 inches of earth.

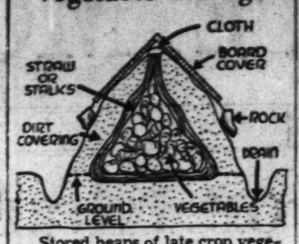
For ventilation leave a small opening at the top, allowing the straw covering to come through. Cover this with a "roof" made by nailing two boards at right angles along two edges; and weigh this down with stones tied to it as shown in the drawing.

Dig a trench around this pit storage, for drainage. The trench can be made when you remove soil to cover the straw.

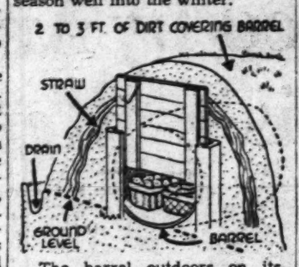
Another form of outdoor storage is made by placing a barrel on its side, tilted downward a bit at the front for drainage. Cover the barrel with earth banked up thoroughly around it, a layer of straw, and then more earth. Make a convenient door such as the one seen in the second drawing—or simpler if desired. Bank dry straw around the door and cover this with earth or sods.

Do not close up these outdoor storage pits tightly until the temperature inside is thoroughly chilled, close to freezing, and the soil is cold.

Vegetable Storage



Stored heaps of late crop vegetables will lengthen the garden season well into the winter.



The barrel outdoors on its side, tipped for drainage, and well insulated with straw and earth, will hold several containers of vegetables.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Slightly Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Not much change in temperature; slightly warmer in the evening; gentle winds today and tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Not much change today; slightly warmer in the evening.

Southwestern Maine: Slightly warmer this afternoon and evening.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly warmer this afternoon and evening; scattered light showers in the extreme north portion in the evening.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:20 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 4:41 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 5:08 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Monday, 5:33 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.

Servicemen Co-operate In Mail Marking

Soldiers and sailors are using the newly established numerals in connection with mailing addresses in 124 major cities of the country—including Boston—to a greater extent than even the good percentages reported on civilian mail, according to Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster at Boston.

"The fighting men are leaving nothing undone to assure the most expeditious service possible for their letters," said Mr. Connelly.

"Primary reports from postmasters in the 124 cities having the number system, have produced several agreeable surprises for postal officials it is disclosed by Washington authorities," pointed out Mr. Connelly. "But the progress thus far is still only an excellent beginning," he added.

Most of the post offices reporting on the new number system agree that business has adopted the system almost 100 per cent. "It was anticipated that businessmen would welcome the plan, since the greatest benefits from faster distribution of mail will accrue to big mailers," said Mr. Connelly. "But the speed and unanimity with which they have sent in mailing lists for correction and are changing stencils and addressograph plates to include the numbers have exceeded expectations."

The system consists of the addition of a number to the address indicating the district within a city in which the mail is to be delivered. It permits the use of inexperienced personnel in separating mail for delivery, thus avoiding delays that would otherwise occur during periods of heavy mailing when huge volumes of matter must otherwise move through the "bottleneck" of a relatively small number of expert postal clerks, pointed out Mr. Connelly.

The present rapid rate of progress in adoption of the numeral system, maintained or increased by vigorous effects to lighten the burden and speed the mails during the coming Christmas rush, he added.

Oil Customers Assured Supplies Despite OPA Ban

Customers were assured supplies of oil even though the right of the State Fuel Company, East Boston, to sell, transfer, or deliver fuel oil was suspended yesterday for a period of 14 days after Aug. 8.

William J. Day, hearing commissioner of the Office of Price Administration, signed the suspension order, with the consent of the fuel company. Decision on the consent decree was reached following a conference between attorneys representing the fuel company and the OPA.

Allegations by the OPA charged that the State Fuel Company filed incorrect reports during the winter; failed to file, on time, exchange certificates required by OPA; and delivered to its local ration board and certified as valid ration coupons for 1,474,000 gallons of oil after the coupons had become void. The company had obtained the coupons while they were valid, but failed to turn them in on time, it was stated.

State Fuel admitted its bookkeeping had become "muddled" and charged it to the marriage and subsequent absence of a bookkeeper.

Judge Day's order stated that supplies of oil for the company would be reallocated by the Petroleum Administration for War so that consumers will suffer no hardship as a result of the suspension. The usual provision against purchasing oil during a suspension would not be applied to the company in this case, the order stated.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Lighter Bullet Designed For Invader Guns

War Activities in New England

With less than half the weight and one quarter the volume of regular rifle ammunition, a new type of bullet has already proved its efficient worth in the Sicilian and Attu campaigns, according to the Remington Arms Company of Bridgeport, Conn., which is now spinning out 130,000,000 rounds per month.

The ammunition, known as 30M1, was designed to meet the requirements of new tactics that have veered from mass formations to preliminary guerrilla fighting by paratroops, commandos and landing parties who depend only on the ammunition they can carry until supply lines are established. A hundred rounds or more can be carried in a tunic pocket.

Production started less than a year ago, with an order of 10,000 rounds. The production of 630,000,000 rounds in the first six months of this year is exclusive of Remington's monthly production of more than 500,000,000 rounds of .30, .45 and .50 caliber ammunition for rifles and machine guns.

The 30M1 is used in the new .30-caliber carbine, diminutive likeness of the Springfield rifle; the carbine is used by fighters remote from new supplies as well as by officers and specialists, replacing the shorter-ranged, .45 automatic pistols.

Of accuracy up to 300 yards, the carbine is fired with clips holding 15 cartridges.

Requiring less than one third the brass of ordinary .30 ammunition, 30M1 production results in considerable saving of a critical material.

Glider Money

Camp Edwards this week recalled that the Sicilian invasion by air which used glider transports occurred just about an even 15 years after the first extended glider flight in America, a flight that was made over the site of one of the Camp's major firing ranges.

On July 29, 1928, a German, Peter Hesselbach of Darmstadt, was catapulted over the brink of a 100-foot cliff at Corn Hill, Truro, adjacent to the present-day range of Wellfleet.

A few days before, the glider expert had broken Orville Wright's record of 9 minutes and 45 seconds. On July 29 he stayed aloft 4 hours and 5 minutes, soaring about 120 miles in a closed course above the end of Cape Cod, about 50 miles from Camp Edwards.

Although a glider school was soon established at South Wellfleet, the center of this activity moved west to Elmira, N. Y., and California.

Woman Veteran

A member of Britain's Women's Auxiliary Corps in World War I, Emilie Hooper of Jamestown, N. Y., is now an American Wac at Fort Devens taking basic training. She and her older sister spent seven weeks with the English Waacs cooking at an army base near Calais, France.

Of a military family, her father was decorated with a South African medal for saving an officer's life. Private Hooper has a nephew, Charles Rye, who was captured at Dunkirk. Four sisters and her mother now reside in the bombed area of Kent. Four brothers are in British service; two who were in World War I are now in Home Guard outfits, a younger brother is a member of his father's former regiment, and the other brother is recovering from a wound received in the service with the Royal Navy.

The Liberty ship Arthur L. Perry, named for a former Professor of History and Economics at Williams College, who advocated free trade, will be launched tomorrow at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation Yard, South Portland, Maine.

The 10,500-ton craft will be sponsored by Miss Margaret Smedley Perry of Boston, a granddaughter of the professor, who was born at Lyme, N. H., and passed on in 1905.

WAC Hair-Do That Didn't Do

United States Army Signal Corps

"Curl, Stay Away From My Collar"

Hair two inches off the collar is a Women's Army Corps rule which military police must enforce. Here Corp. Marion Lenner of Brooklyn, left, tucks up an unruly curl of her working partner, Private Viola Schmidt of Chester, Ill. In pairs, Wacs armed with whistles, flashlights and sticks, patrol the WAC Training Center at Fort Devens and near-by towns where Wacs spend off-duty hours.

Federal Funds for Highways Likely for Boston After War

Continued from Page 1

built up the tempo of traffic pouring into Boston with no intown provisions made to cope successfully with the increased travel. The new state policy would throw that situation into reverse to make the cities ready for the traffic before the avenues into the population centers are enlarged and improved.

Might Widen Turnpike

These plans are only in the embryonic stage as yet, and merely hint as to where the emphasis will be placed. A certain amount of outlying construction is contemplated as incidental to the main policy, such as the continuation of the widening of the Newburyport Turnpike from Lynfield to Newburyport.

Resurfacing of the Worcester Turnpike which has fallen into a state of general disrepair in the last few years is under consideration. There is also a definite proposal that the so-called circumferential highway known as Route 128 would be improved and its course altered over new rights of way in some places.

Other projects contemplated for the postwar planning setup are relocation and general improvement of Route 2 beyond Concord, Mass., construction of a Plymouth-Kingston by-pass, completion of a through-route from Worcester to Providence, R. I., a double-barreled roadway for Route 20 through Marlboro and a Stockbridge by-pass. Route 1 in New Hampshire is to be improved by that State, it was learned today.

Massachusetts highway officials are not unmindful of the fact that the Legislature last year passed a law giving the State the right to build limited-access highways over entirely new rights-of-way, and that the tendency of highway-planning in past years has been toward super-express roads. The war, however, has given planners time to study projects thoroughly, with the result that the building of great express roads will be approached cautiously with a view to spreading available highway funds where they are most needed.

Chief argument for limited highways is that they take traffic out of population centers and make metropolitan projects less necessary. It is for the Special Recess Commission to gauge how great the emphasis will be on metropolitan improvements, and the extent to which these population centers can be equipped to take the traffic pressure of an ever-expanding state highway system.

1,000 Workers Get Raise

A general five per cent wage increase for more than 1,000 employees of a Boston concern, retroactive to last Oct. 4, led the list of four decisions announced today by the New England War Labor Board.

The company, Clifford Manufacturing, makers of thermostat controls, had signed this "voluntary wage adjustment" in an agreement with the Clifford Employees Benefit Association, in July of last year. Approval was on the basis of established wage-rate brackets for similar occupations in the Boston area.

American Tissue Mills of South Hadley, and Eagle Lodge of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, A. F. of L., received a joint approval of their joint proposal for a five cents an hour general increase to 72 employees in the company's Stony Brook and Pearl City mills, retroactive to Feb. 1.

The Board denied $2 and $3 wage adjustments for 160 wholesale route foremen, salesmen and helpers in 14 provisioning plants of H. P. Hood & Sons in four New England states. The Board alleged that Hood rates are already above the average in the industry and affected areas and that the granting of further increases might precipitate a round of increases in the industry which would be inflationary in character.

The Board also denied a two per cent general increase for about 700 workers of the United States Envelope Company, Springfield, on ground that no gross inequity exists. The company and Federal Labor Union, No. 20,681, A. F. of L., had filed the joint request. The Springfield plant had been granted a three per cent increase last January by the National War Labor Board.

Three-Ring Circus at Fenway Park For Five Sullivan Brothers Shrine

It will be a three-ring circus at Fenway Park the week of Aug. 23-29 for the benefit of the Five Sullivan Brothers Shrine, but it will differ considerably from the show usually seen under the "big top."

This circus will be staged with three distinct and complete parts. There will be a Water Follies in which Buster Crabbe and Gloria Callen, world champion swimmers, will appear as headliners; then there will be a "sky thriller" featuring such noted aerialists as Ed and Jennie Rooney, Miss Betty Rooney, the Bob Eugene Troup, and the Gertonas who do bicycle stunts on high wire 75 feet above the ground with no net protecting; and a huge stage show comprised of such noted circus acts as Stevens and Big Boy, the Wen Hai troupe of Chinese acrobats, and many others.

Six matinees and seven night performances will be given.

The Five Sullivans Shrine Fund is to be raised for the purpose of erecting a permanent memorial to the memory of the Five Sullivans who were killed in the sinking of the U. S. S. Juneau.

Arthur W. Sullivan, Registrar of Probate in Suffolk County, is Chairman of the General Committee. Thomas Sullivan, City librarian of Cambridge, is Secretary, and Arthur F. Sullivan, of the First National Bank of Boston, is Treasurer. Mayor Tobin, who is Honorary Vice-Chairman, has given the project his heartiest indorsement.

Union Group Head Named

Mariano S. Bishop of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed director of the northern cotton textile division of the United Textile Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations. Previously Mr. Bishop was director of the union in Fall River. Announcement was made in New York by

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T" and "U" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Aug. 8—Red "V" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Today—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" will expire.

Today—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid; expire Sept. 20.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Aug. 16—Stamp No. 14 becomes valid for five pounds through Oct. 31.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

N. E. Women and Girls Fill Vital Defense Roles

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for Civilian Defense leadership.

Rearing children, doing the family wash and other household duties, and holding down regular office jobs notwithstanding, Manchester, N. H., womenfolk have staffed the sub-district warning center for Manchester and 19 surrounding towns 24 hours a day continuously since the day after Pearl Harbor, when on short notice it was one of the first such centers in the State to start operating.

Regional OCD officials report that this is the only warning center in New England "manned" entirely by women, and they say that they know of no other anywhere else.

And they handle the work well. Only recently the mutual aid operations panel devised by members of the center's staff was selected by Civilian Defense and Army officials as a model for other New England states to consider. The panel was taken to the War Department Civilian Protection School at Amherst, Mass., for exhibit and demonstration of key Civilian Defense officials of the New England states.

The Manchester group of girls, mothers, and grandmothers has been commended from time to time for its excellent organization, and for its smooth functioning during blackouts and on other occasions.

Although the whole load of supervising and operating is carried by women more than 99 per cent of the time, there is a man in the center during alert periods. He is the fire co-ordinator. Another man to be located there during alerts is the bomb category officer. The medical co-ordinator is a woman.

Preparations to organize and operate the center were well advanced at the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, but the large staff needed for duty had not been recruited. Eight members of the Manchester Red Cross Motor Corps reported for duty at 4 in the afternoon of Dec. 8, in response to a telephoned request received just an hour earlier.

That was the beginning, and the center has been in operation constantly, day and night, during the 19 months since then.

The center is now on a system of four-hour shifts, two women on each shift, which calls for 84 regular volunteers, so that each will have only one shift a week. There are some vacancies, so a few of the women take more than one shift a week.

Besides the regular workers there are more than 100 substitutes, who may be called upon from time to time. Right now the center is attempting to recruit additional volunteers to fill vacancies which have occurred for one reason or another.

* * *

Hartford, Conn., is to be a trial city for a system of information centers on food preservation under the aegis of the Women's Division of the Hartford War Council.

Scarcity of food during the coming winter can be prevented only by intelligent and intensive canning and dehydration. Centers are to be set up in local stores where housewives may obtain the information they need.

* * *

Ready to serve as volunteers in emergency war services to assist the State Council of Safety are groups of high school girls throughout Vermont.

Already 34 high schools in the state have reported the organization of play schools and the completion of training periods for wartime service as child care aids.

The course was designed and incorporated this past year in the curriculum of the homemaking division of the Department of Education under the direction of Miss Helen LeBaron, State Supervisor of Vocational Home Economics Education.

The course serves a double purpose.

It offers an educational medium for teaching child development and guidance, and it has planned and organized practical emergency play schools which would care for child evacuees if the New England coastal areas send evacuees into Vermont.

In some high schools the girls are enrolled in the community service division of the High School Victory Corps; in others they are members of the Citizens Service Corps of Vermont. Those who have qualified as child care aids are registered as volunteers with the local Civilian Defense volunteer office, and are entitled to wear the insignia of the Citizens Service Corps of Vermont.

According to a spokesman for the Council of Safety, the subcommittee on evacuation and child care are equally interested in this report of successful courses in high schools.

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(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON:
"SPIRIT"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above.
Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-3)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (3-4)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM — First Church, 618 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-3-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-3)
MEDFORD — First Church, 154 High Street (1-3-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 670 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY — First Church, 28 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-3)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM — First Church, Cor. Core Hill, Weard Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (3-4)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 88 Mt. Vernon Street (1-3)
WINTHROP — First Church, 165 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN — First Church, 13 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

Downtown Boston Reading Rooms—Free to the Public
235 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also 24 Province St. — 84 Boylston St., Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are cordially invited to attend the services and use the Reading Rooms

Prices and Your Purse: Potato Hint for V-Gardeners

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 7

If you want to eat plentifully the next few weeks, stick to snap beans, carrots, tomatoes, cabbage, and beets. Less plentiful will be cantaloupes, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, onions, and watermelons.

Buy Before Digging

Don't dig your Victory Garden potatoes for a few weeks yet. The War Food Administration says you will be smart if you buy potatoes now while they are abundant and save your Victory Garden crop until commercial production is of the type that will be moved into storage.

Unless, of course, yours are like the man told about who said he had some "as big as marbles, some as big as peas, and then some little ones."

Reminders:

Red stamps: T and U remain valid through Aug. 31; V becomes valid Aug. 8 and remains valid through Aug. 31.

Blue stamps: N, P, and Q expire Aug. 7; R, S, and T remain valid through Sept. 20.

Sugar: Stamp 13 remains valid through Aug. 15; stamps 15 and 16 valid for five pounds of sugar each, for use in home canning.

Form Reply

People who complain to the Office of Defense Transportation that Mrs. Roosevelt travels too much are advised in a form reply to think about their own contribution to the war, not Mrs. Roosevelt's.

"It is entirely American," such complainers are told, "for you to be content with your own contribution in this respect and not look around for others who are not making as great a contribution.

"It is the support we anticipate receiving from the great majority of our citizens that gives us confidence that the war job of our carriers can be accomplished."

Government officials admit one of the hardest jobs about rationing is getting Americans to stick to their own knitting and not compare themselves to their neighbors all the time.

It's the "keeping up with the Joneses idea."

Important Planning

Peanut butter is being emphasized in Government production programs this year.

If you eat peanut butter you don't eat so much butter or jelly or cheese of which there is a shortage.

If you eat peanut butter you eat lots of bread of which there is not a shortage.

With large numbers of Americans carrying their lunches these days, this is important planning.

Ceiling Falls

OPA has taken the ceiling off charges for cutting and maintenance of lawns, trimming of hedges, tending of flower gardens and other related services.

Price variations due to differing local conditions and other factors making the ceiling impractical to administer were given as the reason.

Victory Gardens will be included in the new ruling but the OPA whimsically remarked: "Citizens with these gardens ordinarily do not employ help but take pride and satisfaction in doing their own work."

Absenteeism

War plant absenteeism is behind the Office of Defense Transportation's lifting of delivery restrictions on merchandise ordered by mail or telephone.

Retailers assured the ODT that while the relaxation will be of great assistance to war workers, as well as others unable to shop in person, the volume of such orders will not result in any increase in delivery mileage.

Ration Book 3

Civilians who did not receive War Ration Book 3 should apply in person at their lacol War Price and Rationing Board on or before Aug. 10.

Members of the armed forces who are eligible to use ration stamps should mail applications for Book 3 on or before Aug. 15 to OPA Mailing Center, Chicago, Ill. Application blanks will be supplied them by their commanding officers.

Sugar Situation

The sugar situation is still unsettled despite President Roosevelt's prediction that "within a short time we shall get greatly increased allowances of sugar."

Grain is needed to feed cattle, and alcohol instead of coming from grain must come, in great quantities from sugar. Department of Agriculture officials predict that we may have a surplus in about two months, but how much will go to Lend-Lease, to alcohol and to commercial users before the housewife can make more cake is hard to say.

Did You Know?

If you sell any home-canned foods, you are supposed to collect ration points at the rate of eight points per quart. Each person in a family may give away up to 50 quarts of home-canned food a year without collecting ration stamps.

Stamps collected should be turned in to your local ration board.

Sicily to Solomons

You can't buy turkey now because the number of breeder hens was smaller than last year. The Government's purpose in prohibiting the sale, purchase or processing of turkeys as authorized by Government agencies will continue until military overseas requirements are met—about 10,000,000 pounds.

There will be turkey on soldiers' plates from Sicily to the Solomons for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day—in sufficient quantity and on time.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

First Crack in the European Fortress

Loring, the Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I.

German People: "Ja, but the Roof Leaks!"

Army Food Rushed 1,000 Miles By Convoy of 1,025 Trucks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—How much war equipment is enough?

"A great many people," said Maj. Gen. W. D. Styer yesterday, "think we are overstocking on some things—and we may be.

"But war is an indeterminate thing, and when you need something, you need it quickly and you need it badly. If you don't get it, the other fellow's going to lick you."

General Styer, Chief of Staff of the Army Service Forces, had a press conference on his return from a 37,000-mile trip, most of it by air, to inspect supply installations and inquire into needs in Britain, Africa, the Middle East, India, and China.

As an example of the unexpected use to which large quantities of equipment can be put, he cited the organization of a convoy of 1,025 trucks to move a shipment of rations and other supplies from Casablanca to Bizerte during preparations for the Sicilian invasion.

Every Mediterranean harbor was choked with landing boats and assault craft in mid-June preparing for the attack which came July 10. Furthermore, said General Styer, it had taken longer than expected to open up the blocked Bizerte channel, and few deepwater ships could come in.

Accordingly, 24 ships from two convoys were diverted to Casablanca. Among other things, they carried food for troops in the Bizerte area, about 1,000 miles away, and rations in Bizerte were rapidly disappearing. The trucks were brought together, the food rushed to Tunisia, and no soldier ever knew that short rations had been a possibility.

The trucks were there, however, only because Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the Army Service Forces, had sent an extraordinary order for supplies to Washington from Algiers last January, after the Casablanca conference.

His order came through Jan. 26, it had to be aboard ship by Feb. 15, and among the "little items" that the three-page teletyped order called for were 5,000 trucks, 20 railroad locomotives, 400 dump trucks and 40 railroad flatcars, said General Styer.

"We worked night and day," he related, "and we filled 22 ships with that order. General Eisenhower told me he attributed the early success of the North African campaign largely to that convoy. 'Its effects are still being felt,' he said, and then he told me about the trucks that brought that stuff from Casablahca to Bizerte and Mateur."

Atrocities by Nazis Listed in Review By Soviet News Agency

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (AP)—Tass published a lengthy communiqué Aug. 5 alleging numerous instances of atrocities by Germans in Russian territory occupied by the German Army.

The communiqué, which Tass said was issued by an extraordinary committee for "the investigation of the crimes of the German Fascist invaders," said the findings had been established from statements of victims, witnesses, and medical experts.

In one town, the report asserted, the Germans, before evacuating it last January, sold poisons disguised as alcohol and drinking soda. The products brought about the poisoning of 214 persons of the town's 714 inhabitants, the committee declared.

In the Stavropol District, the communiqué asserted, the Germans "engaged in mass extermination of the peaceful Soviet population by poisoning them with carbon monoxide" in specially adapted air-tight vans which were fitted with a rubber hose attached to the exhaust pipe.

New Branch of the OPA Opens in Harlem District

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—A branch of the Office of Price Administration has been opened in Harlem in an effort to trim down high food costs in the big Negro district which have been given as one of the contributory causes of the Harlem outbreaks last Sunday night and Monday, it was announced here today.

Woodford Bissell, Chief District Price Executive, is in charge of the new office, which is staffed with 20 employees transferred from the district office in the Empire State Building and a number of volunteers, chiefly Negroes. Franz Byrd, a Negro, has been appointed administrative officer of the new branch set up in the basement of the 135th Street Branch Library.

"We have wanted to do this for a long time," Mr. Bissell said. "The trouble up there last Sunday touched it off. We believe there are unusual economic pressures in Harlem. Item for item, food prices are higher there, and we want an office there that can act."

Deploring "highly inflammable social conditions in Harlem," the Social Democratic Federation today urged the immediate adoption of a program of reform measures and called for a Liberal-Labor conference on the race problem to be held here on Sept. 25.

"Wretched housing conditions, scant recreational facilities, poverty and social neglect make Harlem a disgraceful slum," a resolution adopted by the Federation said. "Added to these factors is the deep resentment of Negroes against discrimination in jobs, professions and other services. Blaming these disturbances on hoodlums is merely to become angry with the symptoms of the trouble."

Among measures recommended for immediate action were an aggressive move by manpower authorities to eliminate occupational discrimination; improvement in recreational facilities in Harlem and other congested slum areas; establishment of a larger and more representative inter-racial commission; clearing of slum regions as soon as large-scale public housing is possible, and an intensive campaign of education to achieve better inter-racial relations and to combat race prejudice among all people.

The Social Democratic Federation said the Sept. 25 conference of its members and representatives of labor, fraternal and political groups will be held at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, to plan an effective campaign to remove the cause of racial animosities and conflicts.

Dumping of Potatoes Army Calls 'Salvaging'

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 7 (AP)—Col. Edwin B. Bobzien, commanding George Field, Ill., only military establishment in the immediate vicinity, disclaimed yesterday any connection with the dumping of 37 carloads of spoiled potatoes, except to explain in a statement that the field "assisted as requested by the proper authority in the salvaging of this foodstuff."

"We have assisted as requested by proper authority in the salvaging of this foodstuff," the statement said, "but that is our sole connection with this incident." He did not name the "authority."

Army trucks carried the potatoes from a local storage establishment to a dump here, and Representative Gerald Landis (R) of Indiana, chairman of the fresh fruits and vegetables subcommittee of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, assailed the dumping as "a fitting example of New Deal blundering." Mr. Landis said he was demanding an investigation by the War Food Administration.

Mr. Landis said he understood the potatoes were shipped here about July 7 after standing on a railroad siding at St. Louis for "several days."

Full Facts Sought

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The War Food Administration said yesterday that it was seeking to determine the facts in the reported dumping of 37 carloads or spoiled potatoes in the Vincennes, Ind., city dump.

"Our people are getting all the facts they can and we hope to have them in the morning," a spokesman said. He expressed the opinion a statement would be issued later.

He explained there had been some cases of dumping when food spoiled en route, but added every effort first was made to obtain labor to re-sort it if it is economical to do so.

Brown and Bowles' Powers Set

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The formal division of the powers of the Office of Price Administration between Prentiss M. Brown and Chester A. Bowles was shown yesterday in a memorandum from Mr. Brown, the Price Administrator, to his staff.

The memorandum follows the general picture outlined by Mr. Bowles, Senior Deputy Administrator, 10 days ago. It leaves Mr. Brown mainly concerned with general policy and gives Mr. Bowles the operating job.

Formation of a policy committee on which regional administrators may be asked to sit was also announced. The committee, which will consist of Mr. Brown, Mr. Bowles, the OPA general counsel and "such deputies, regional administrators, or other officers as may be required," will weigh "policy questions requiring detailed discussion."

Mr. Bowles will act "in the capacity of General Manager of the agency and will have full authority to direct its operations," the memorandum said. "The Administrator (Mr. Brown) shall be mainly concerned with general policy."

In Mr. Brown's absence, Mr. Bowles is empowered to act in his behalf.

At the same time, Mr. Brown reemphasized that all public statements from OPA employees must be cleared first with the information section, which, "on all matters of importance shall clear with the Senior Deputy Administrator." This ruling has been in effect for some time.

Why Hopkins Is Leaving White House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Harry Hopkins is planning to move out of the White House this fall.

The Special Assistant to President Roosevelt will take his family into a private house he has purchased in the Georgetown section of Washington.

Mr. Hopkins told a reporter that Congressional critics have been howling too much about his living at the White House since 1939, and anyway his health is better. In recent years, associates explained, Mr. Hopkins' health would not have permitted him to run from a private home to the White House every time the President wanted to consult him.

In addition to advising the President, Mr. Hopkins is Chairman of the Munitions Assignment Board, working with the British-American Chiefs of Staff.

Canadians to Keep Prisoners on Farms

OTTAWA, Aug. 7 (CP)—An Order in Council providing for prisoners of war used in farm labor to reside on the farm premises was made public today in Canadian war orders and regulations.

The order said there was "a substantial demand for prisoner of war labor, in particular by farmers who desire that such prisoners should reside on the premises of the employer rather than in a labor camp or hostel."

Reasons given were the expense, inconvenience and working time lost in taking prisoners to and from camps.

Fascist Emblems Sold as Souvenirs

WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY IN NORTHERN SICILY, July 29. Delayed. (AP)—The market for Fascist symbols has hit rock bottom.

A Proclamation by the Allied military government has dissolved the party in occupied territory and forbidden the wearing of Fascist uniforms or insignia. As a result, Italian tailors, stocked with such equipment, have been disposing of their supplies as quickly as possible, selling them to American soldiers as souvenirs.

You can buy Fascist swords with beautiful black and gold gilt handles for $1.50, Fascist cloth emblems sell for a dime to 50 cents and for 30 cents you can buy a dozen metal stars made originally for the colorful uniform of an Italian officer.

Air and Ship Line Conversion To Peace Uses Under Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—How America's world-wide networks of air and ocean transport can be converted into permanent peacetime uses is engaging the attention of both Government and private officials.

New efforts are being made to formulate a basis national policy which will effectively promote the conversion of these vast military facilities to effective service after the war.

The latest action looking toward ways and means of great changes in international transportation which the war production of both ships and aircraft is expected to bring about comes from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Eric A. Johnston, President, announced today the appointment of a special committee of authorities to bring forth an early report which will provide the basis for negotiations between air and steamship lines in America and for negotiations with other countries.

Wide Representation

The committee, under the chairmanship of the Chamber Vice-President William K. Jackson of the United Fruit Company, Boston, includes representatives of steamship lines, shipbuilders, international and domestic air lines, aircraft manufacturers, exporters, importers and others interested in international trade.

"Adequate communications by sea and air with all parts of the world will in the future be more than ever essential to our national well-being," said Mr. Johnston, announcing the committee. "We have had bitter and expensive experience because of our inadequate ocean shipping. In the interval between the two World Wars we made some progress. American vessels carried 25 per cent of our foreign trade in 1938, as compared with 9 per cent in 1914. We must raise our sights for the years ahead.

"By the end of this year or early in 1944, the United States should have more than 30,000,000 deadweight tons of ocean-going cargo vessels, which is more than the total of the British merchant marine. However, a large majority of our ships will be the slow-going Liberty type. These probably for the most part will be held in reserve but we shall have a nucleus of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 tons of modern high-class competitive cargo vessels and a varied assortment of older ships.

System Already Built

"The disposition and use to be made of the shipping which our Government will have in its possession at the end of this war will have far-reaching effects upon the future of our merchant marine and international relations.

"A newer but somewhat similar problem lies before us in the field of aviation. To serve war necessities we now have a far-flung system of international air services reaching to virtually every part of the non-Axis world. Many thousand of war-built cargo planes and transports are engaged in these services. We have also constructed a great number of air bases, partly on our own, partly on the soil of other nations. What is to be done with all these? And under what conditions is international air transport to operate?

"Anyone who has used our airlines which span the continent in all directions or who has seen what air transportation has accomplished in connecting up the countries of the Americas will readily agree as to the great future that lies before world-wide aviation. The United States, with its technical and other resources, measured by our production of more than 100,000 planes a year, will naturally take a leading part in its development.

Others' Rights Watched

"It is of course essential that what we do shall be consistent with the rights and interests of other countries, but we do want to have our proper part in international transport.

"From a broader viewpoint I feel it to be of primary importance that the policies adopted in this very significant field be such as will promote the fullest development of competitive enterprise within and among all peoples. Free flow and progressive development of international transport by whatever means will be a most potent factor in this development.

"This special committee, bringing to bear the viewpoints of the using public as well as suppliers of international sea and air transport, can render real assistance to the Government, which exercises supervisory authority in these fields, and to Congress, which has the all-important task of finally approving the national policies to be adopted."

Army Posts in Europe Visited by Four Senators

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Four United States Senators inspecting American Army posts in the European theater of operations were guests Aug. 5 of American and British officers at the Royal Naval College in Greenwich, it was announced Aug. 6.

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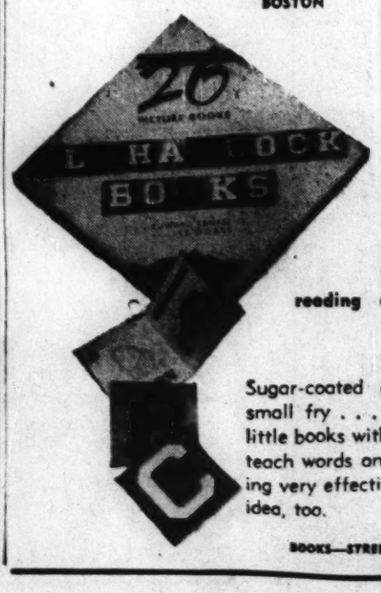

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Firm Handling of Users Of Liquor Urged in Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 7—Traffic officials in centers of war activity should deal firmly with drivers and pedestrians venturing onto streets and highways while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, Dr. Donald S. Berry of the National Safety Council, Chicago, recommended in his recent address at the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University.

"Road blockade systems for apprehending unsafe drivers may prove useful as an emergency measure," Dr. Berry pointed out.

"Educators should help also by publicizing the hazards of driving and walking while in an intoxicated condition.

"Efforts should be made to develop public support for the police enforcement program."

Dr. Berry, who is Director of the Traffic and Transportation Division of the National Safety Council, told the alcohol school that drinking by drivers and pedestrians was figuring more frequently than ever before in official reports of traffic accidents in war centers.

Tabluations for such war points as San Diego, Seattle, San Francisco, Detroit, Cleveland, and Washington, show that the percentage of drivers reported as drinking or "under the influence" prior to being involved in fatal traffic accidents during 1942 averaged about 30 per cent higher than in 1941, he said.

"For pedestrians involved in fatal traffic accidents in 1942, the percentages reported as drinking or 'under the influence' were double the average percentages for the previous year," Dr. Berry continued.

"Over all, the official reports for states show that in one out of five fatal accidents in 1942, a driver or a pedestrian was reported as having been drinking. One in every five adult pedestrians and one in every nine drivers were reported as drinking prior to being involved in fatal accidents. This represents an increase over the frequency of reported drinking by pedestrians involved in fatal accidents in 1941. It was one in six in 1941.

"There is much variation in figures reported by different states. Much of this variation is due to differences in methods used in reporting drinking as a factor in accidents. Some of it is due also to differences in completeness of reported information."

A. V.

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Chaplains' Club Lives On

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 7—The Chaplains' Club, organized experimentally by students at Yale Divinity School last Jan. 1, worked out so successfully that plans have now been formulated to continue it on a more permanent basis, it is announced by Dr. Liston Pope, faculty member and an advisor of the Club. The group was organized for the benefit of all students interested in becoming chaplains.

'Initiative' Goal Is Auditor in Civil Service

The initiative petitions circulated by friends of City Auditor Charles J. Fox throughout Boston this week give voters a chance to place that important office under Civil Service, and also mark the initial use in Boston of some progressive legislation enacted by the General Court two years ago.

The statute under which any municipality may give the protection of Civil Service to a department head and its incumbent by so voting in a municipal election is Chap. 414 of the Acts of 1941, amending Chap. 31, General Laws, Sec. 49A.

Assuming that Mr. Fox will obtain the 8,500 petitioners necessary to insure the inscribing of this issue for the first time on the ballot, the electorate on Nov. 2 will have the opportunity to do what most forward-looking civic bodies have urged for years—free the City Auditor from the restraints imposed upon him by virtue of his being an appointee of the mayor.

One group that in past years has supported such a proposal is the Boston Finance Commission. It has persistently maintained that the Auditor be removed from the constantly varying influences of executive policy, and be permitted to pass on the validity of the City's fiscal commitments undisturbed by any thoughts of insubordination.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The Fin Com has not commented one way or the other as yet on Mr. Fox's petitions. However, in 1933 in its report to the Legislature of that year it suggested that a comptroller be elected to or appointed independent of the Mayor as "a safeguard for the taxpayers against improper or unreasonable expenditure."

This was amended slightly in 1936 when the Commission reported:

"The most necessary change now . . . is one that will strengthen the department known as the auditing department. If an auditor is to function at his best, he must be independent of all expense-incurring departments. . . . A survey committee should find and recommend a means by which an auditor can feel that if . . . a bill, or a contract, or a pay roll is improper he can refuse to approve it without jeopardizing his own job."

One way the Finance Commission suggested to insure the continuity of office for an auditor was to make it dependent upon his good behaviour. Removal would be possible only after charges had been sustained before an impartial authority. Another way would be to give him a longer term of office than the mayor.

It is not quite clear why the Finance Commission has refrained from actively supporting Mr. Fox at this time. But it is noted that the Finance Commission is on record favoring just such a municipal reform. It is also observed that these 1933 recommendations have been reaffirmed in a report made by the Finance Commission to the mayor last January, but for some reason never made public.

Baldwin Garretson

For Sunday, August 8
Christian Science Program

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

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Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	News
12:15	Theater of Today	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	Country Journal	Sunny Days: musicale	Sketches in Melody	Sandy Spear's Orchestra	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30	News Service	Sylvia Marlowe, Harps.	"Out for Victory"	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "I Sustain	'N. E. Sector on the Air':	Roy Shield and Company	Red Sox - Washington	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	the Wings"; drama	All - Master Program:	Roy Shield and Orch.	Senators baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	Band; Drama; Guests;	Roy Shield and Company	Red Sox - Washington	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	Speakers	People's War: H. Fleming	Senators baseball game	News Service
3:00	'Of Men and Books'	Van Alexander's Orch.	Air Force Military Band	Red Sox - Washington	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Of Men and Books'	Van Alexander's Orch.	Air Force Military Band	Senators baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	David Cheskin's Or.	'George Hicks Reporting'	News; Salute: New Bed'd	Red Sox - Washington	Krakie Hawkins' Orch.
3:45	David Cheskin's Or.	Golf matches	Saturday Serenade	Senators baseball game	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: V.	Matinee in Rhythm	Paul Martell's Orch.	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
4:15	Sports	Brenner, pianist; Joseph	Sports	Sports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
4:30	United We Stand	Stopak's Orchestra	Minstrel Melodies	"Brazilian Parade"	Glenn Miller's Orch.
4:45	United We Stand	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Bing Crosby
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Saturday Afternoon	'Not for Glory': J. M.	Sports	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Revue: Horace Heidt's	Landis; others	Sports Matinee	Shep Fields' Orch.
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Orchestra	'Navy Bulletin Board':	Navy Bulletin Board":	Glen Gray's Orch.
5:45	Bill Elliott, songs	Saturday Revue	Curt Massey and Co.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service
6:00	News Comments	Concert Strings	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	People's Platform:	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	'Europe Democ'ey'	A. Templeton; 'Marches'	Network program	William Ewing, talk	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	World Today: News	Stars in Revue	Musicana	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	Sports; music	"For This We Fight";	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	the Gun	Sunday Vespers	"Edmeston Trio":	London; variety prgrm	News Service
7:30	Benny Goodman's	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen": drama	Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45	Orchestra	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	John Carter, songs
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	Hollywood Open House	Treasury Star Parade	Religious program
8:15	Crumit quiz	Esplanade Concert,	Roch. Hudson; T. Reed,	Volney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	"Words at War"; drama-	"Brian Barry, Foreign	Musical Comedy Mem'ries
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	J. M. Sanromá, pianist	tized war books	Assignment," drama	Musical Comedy Mem'ries
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	National Barn Dance:	Theater: Prologues to	Classical Album: Haydn:
9:15	Mart Kenney's	News Cavalcade	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Destiny; Marion Claire,	Symphony No. 94, "Sur-
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Gracie Barrie's Orch.	"Can You Top This?"	soprano; H. Weber's	prise"
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra: Sports	comedy quiz	Orch.; chorus; speaker	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	John Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band":	John B. Hughes, news.	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Carmen Cavallero, con.	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	O'Brien; D. Dickson	"Symphony of Melody"	Who, What, When	wagon"; variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	"Symphony"	Who, What, When	Musical Roundup	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
11:00	News; Major Eliot	News	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Ed Barry's Band
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Dramas by Olmstead	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma"	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Swing Shift Music; News	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music; news

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	"Around Br'kfast Table"	songs; music; talks	News Service	News Service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Religious program
9:15	E. P. Biggs: organ	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	Handel: Concerto 1	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'	nade	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Old-Island Echoes: choir	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Tremont Temple Church
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Service
11:15	Church"; speaker	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul:	Tremont Temple Church
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	Service
11:45	ing: guest speakers	Services: speaker	Olivio Santoro, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Service
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News; 1st Piano Quartet	Reviewing Stand: "What	News report
12:15	Everybody's Music	Weekly War Journal	Norseman Male Quartet	Next for Italy"	Kenny Baker, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	WHDH Music Hall	"That They Might Live":	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
12:45	"People to People"	WHDH Music Hall	Red Cross dramatization	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall	Rupert Hughes, news	News Service	The Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Bill Henry, talk	WHDH Music Hall	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Norton Sisters: trio	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	Welcome to Camp Wh'l'r	Lutheran Tour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	"Little Show": dr.	Cavalcade of Song	Newsroom of the Air	Lutheran Tour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Ceiling Unlimited,"	Cavalcade of Song	U. of Chicago R'ndtable:	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Joseph Cotton	Cavalcade of Song	'America's Place in W'ld'	Religious program	'Today's Men & Women'
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News: Music	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Moylan Sisters, songs	DeWitt C. Ramsey	"This Is Fort Dix": Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony; John	Music of the Masters	World News Parade	Slater, m. c.; recorded	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Corigliano; Frits	Music of the Masters	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Sports program	Religious program
3:45	Reiner, cond.	Music of the Masters	speakers; band; drama	"Dreamin' in Dixie"	Religious program
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Sunday Vespers	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	Symphony	Sunday Vespers	centers through't world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	Invitation to Listen	Young People's Church	Religious program
4:45	Jan Peerce	Matinee of Yesterday	Invitation to Listen; rws	of the Air: speaker	Religious program
5:00	Family Hour: Eileen	"Where Do We	NBC Summer Symphony,	Answering You": Trans-	Five Feet of Swing
5:15	Farrell; Mark	Stand?"; News	Dvořák: "New World,"	Atlantic Forum	Baseball scores
5:30	Harrell; chorus; or,	Pan-Americana	"Humoresque"; Frank	"Thanks to America":	Gilbert and Sullivan:
5:45	"Dear John"; sk.	Pan-Americana	Black, conductor	talk; music; Rex Ingram	"The Sorcerer"
6:00	Theater: 'Niagara to	Music: "Here's to Ro-	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Tremont Temple Church
6:15	Rene,' Dennis Day	mance"; Boekman's Or.	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Services: speaker
6:30	America in the Air	Musical Poll of Hits	"Men at Sea"; U. S.	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	America in the Air	Musical Poll of Hits; Nar.	Merchant Marine dr.	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	"Jerry Lester," Va-	News commentator	'Those We Love': drama	Studio speaker	Musical Hawaii
7:15	riety Show	Sportscast; Newscast	'Those We Love': drama	Studio speaker	Irish Music
7:30	"We, the People":	'Quiz Kids'; Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon: Freddy	News service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Milo Boulton, m. c.	m. c.	Martin's Orch.; News	Football coaches int.	Services
8:00	"Calling America":	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Bob Trout, m. c.	Concert Strings	Dinah Shore; G. Allen	dog Drummond": drama	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum: mystery	"One Man's Family"	Music in Variety	Classical Album: Brahms:
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Alto rhapsody
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Fulton Oursler	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round": musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	James Melton; Jean	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Roberts; choir; or.	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Service
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orch.; chorus; soloists	Song Spinners; quartet,	"Harmonica Rascals"
10:30	William L. Shirer	"Good Will Hour"; John	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John Stanley, comments	Dance Digest
10:45	News	J. Anthony director	Tremayne; guest soloist	Across the Footlights	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:00	News; News Analysis	News	News Service	News Service	Lou Armstrong's Orch.
11:15	Calling Home Front	Symphony of Melody	"Behind the Headlines"	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
11:30	Soldiers of Press;	Symphony of Melody	"The Pacific Story";	Stars and Stripes in	Day's End: music
11:45	M'sic Wks of Music	Swing Shift Music; news	"The New China"	Britain: variety show	Day's End; news
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music; Inter:	"Road of Life"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga!!
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter:	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News	"Snow Village"; sketch	Merry Go Round	Four King Sisters
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott	News service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Music at Noon	Organ music	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup; talk	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	"You're Telin' Us"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us"	Ginger & Lanny; stories	Concert Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Talk; music	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Thelma Ferguson, songs	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Ladies, Be Seated	'Light of the World'; sk.	Sports Comments	Musical Novelties
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Miniatures	News service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"	News	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Two Keyboards	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Johnny Gart Trio	Jewish Philanthropies,	'Pepper Young's Family'	Sophisticated Lady	Lou Breese's Orchestra
3:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	orchestra, speaker	"Right to Happiness"	"Quiz Wizard"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	News Background	Count Basie's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Claude Thornhill's Or.
4:30	Life to the Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Network program	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	"Widder Brown": sketch	Network program	Al Donahue's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter	Allen Miller's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies:	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	E. Howe, m. c.	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Chick Carter: sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Riding the Range"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15	Gloria Carroll, songs	News Highlights	Kay Ivers' Music	Press Roundup; sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings,	Music; Herb Lewis, songs	News From Abroad	Sports; Musical Int'lude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Marsch	Stars in Revue	Maxwell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Jack Smith, songs	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	"Fighting Fronts"	'Army Air Forces': series	"How About It, Girls":
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western cramatization	John Barry, comments	'Army Air Forces': series	Clement Korton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Alan Jones, songs
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	'Lum 'n' Abner'	Cavalcade of America	"Impact"; Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Adventures of Nero	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"The Better Half"; quiz	"Essays in Drama"
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	Wolfe"; mystery drama	Wallenstein's Orchestra	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	"Essays in Drama"
9:00	"Romance"; drama;	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Josef Hoffman; Donald	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bee-
9:15	"Portrait of Jennie"	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Voorhees' Orchestra	News service	thoven's Concerto No. 3
9:30	Broadway Bandbox:	Freddie Martin's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"Return of Nick Car-	Classical Album: Bee-
9:45	Frank Sinatra	Dance orchestra; sports	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	ter," drama	thoven's Concerto No. 3
10:00	Guild: "Spitfire," H.	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Raymond Clapper, news	News
10:15	Angel, R. Ralph'ne	"Waltz Time"	Antoine; R. Schmidt	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Voice of the Underg'nd
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	"Silver Nocturne"; music	Vaccai'an Serenade; W.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	"Silver Nocturne"; news	Pelle'er, cond.; solos	Musical Roundup	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News service	Spike Jones' Orch.
11:15	News; Bob Trout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Manpower, Ltd; speaker	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Inter-American Univer-	Radio Newsreel: British	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Swing Shift Music; News	sity of the Air	news reports	Day's End; news

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Near Billion Surplus In State Funds

Massachusetts commenced its new fiscal year on July 1 with a $3,400,000 surplus in the General Fund and $6,400,000 in the Highway Fund, Governor Saltonstall's office announced today.

Governor Saltonstall, while on vacation in Maine, was informed of the fine surplus and expressed high satisfaction with the results which, he said, were due to careful management and economies in regular State services which offset substantial emergency expenditures for war activities.

The State books were closed June 30 for the seven-month period representing the interim between the close of the 1942 fiscal year on Nov. 30, 1942, and the beginning of the 1944 fiscal year on July 1, 1943. The State's fiscal year was changed at the Governor's suggestion to expedite fiscal operations by putting them on the same schedule as the Federal Government.

In commenting on the surplus, Charles W. Greenough, Budget Commissioner, and Walter S. Morgan, Comptroller, pointed out that the results were achieved without any assessment on the cities and towns during the seven-month period. The balances at its conclusion were largely anticipated in considering the biennial budget governing the period to June 30, 1945. They also pointed out that the departments of the Commonwealth turned back about $1,600,000 of unexpended appropriations in the General Fund and about $600,000 in the Highway Fund.

The financial statement follows:

	General Fund	Highway Fund
Surplus Dec. 1, 1942	$ 3,787,963	$ 1,691,255
Adjustment of prior year reserves	83,610	
	3,871,573	1,691,255
Revenue, 1943	29,987,538	13,478,896
Total available	$33,858,111	$15,170,151
Deduct appropriations	$31,981,156	$ 9,348,926
Less amounts reverted	1,584,300	596,502
Expenditures and reserves 1943	30,396,856	8,752,424
Surplus June 30, 1943	3,462,255	6,417,727

Today's FM Programs

W67, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Air Force Band.
3:30 p. m.—"Poland vs. Hitler."
3:45 p. m.—"Jesting with the Jesters."
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Novatime.
4:30 p. m.—"Minstrel Melodies."
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
5:45 p. m.—"Lands of the Free."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—"The Art of Living."
6:45 p. m.—Musicana.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert"; Organ.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—"The Week-end Review."

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc.

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Washington Senators baseball game.
4:00 p. m.—Paul Martell's Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Sport Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Brazilian Parade."
5:00 p. m.—Dansant Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—"American Eagle Club."
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—"Brian Barry, Foreign Assignment," drama.
9:00 p. m.—"Prologues to Destiny," musical drama. Marion Claire.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Bondwagon"; variety.
10:45 p. m.—Henry Jerome's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."

Sunday's FM Programs

W67, Boston (46.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Summer Symphony.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert."
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom Slater, mc. Recorded.
3:30 p. m.—Sports program.
3:45 p. m.—"Dreamin' in Dixie," orch.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Young People's Church of Air."
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You."
5:30 p. m.—"Thanks to America," variety program.
6:00 p. m.—Mystery Dramatization.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—All-Star Football Coaches' Interview.
8:00 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
8:30 p. m.—Music Variety.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Song Spinners; Quartet.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.83meg., 31m.
Guatemala—2:30 p. m.—The Luncheon Hour Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Yankee Doodle Doo, Anglo-American Show. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Bliss' Piano Concert. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—8:30 p. m.—The Stage Presents: Theaterland's tribute to the Forces. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Sunday on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.83 meg., 31 m.
Panama City—12:15 p. m.—Religious program. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Sunday Service from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Weekly CBC News Review from London. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies: "West Indian Guest Night." GSC, 9.58 mgs., 31.3 m; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Answering You." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Vatican City—9:30 p. m.—Program in English. HVJ, 9.6 meg., 31.06 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Salon Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Theater: "Journey's End." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Second Concert of the NBC Orchestra. Director, A. Toscanini. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Ramsay, Lois W

Worcester Region 3 Unit Of MWDC Stands High

Women's Activities

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Summer has been anything but a vacation time for the members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, according to Col. Mary H. Ward, Commandant. What the Wacs and Waves are to the Army and Navy, the MWDC is to the Massachusetts State Guard, and its wartime function is equally as serious a one, although on a volunteer and a home front basis.

In the membership of 5,000 throughout the State are countless women, says Colonel Ward, who would be serving with the Army or the Navy or Marine Corps if it were not for home responsibilities. The next best contribution they can make, they feel, is in the Women's Defense Corps, where they are trained for prompt action in any emergency here, and also give many hours of volunteer work to the State Guard and to State or municipal institutions in their areas where needs have arisen.

Typical of the nine units into which the MWDC is divided, is that of Region 3, with headquarters in Worcester. It is in command of Maj. Elizabeth T. Davis, wife of Major Davis, of the Army, now stationed in California. Colonel Ward, Maj. Gladys Loomis, and Maj. Margaret McSweeney made a trip to Worcester this week to inspect the unit, and were impressed with the work being done there and also with the fine setup of the headquarters. Green Hills Park Mansion has been rented from the City of Worcester by the unit. This has ample accommodations for all of its activities, including motor transport training on the expansive grounds. The handsome old mansion provides two office rooms, the large ballroom in which classes are held and another room for map work and other instruction.

The members of the unit have learned the operation of the civilian control centers, they man the Public Safety Information Center daily and give instruction to "block" leaders who have been appointed within the civilian defense structure. At the time the Wac Caravan visited Worcester, the canteen corps had some practical experience and likewise performed an appreciated service in the feeding of the members of the group.

The State Guard is calling on the MWDC more and more for needed assistance. In Worcester, members serve Wednesday and Thursday nights each week, doing clerical and stenographic work for the two State Guard units there. They do transportation and canteen work, too, for the Guard. They also have been doing some secretarial work for the Navy, and, at the time the Air Corps first came to Worcester, before regular Army trucks were on hand, the women handled transportation required locally, using their own cars.

In addition to these duties, the members have been giving volunteer service on week ends at Hahnemann Hospital.

The work of the MWDC is closely co-ordinated throughout the State, and to accomplish this co-ordination, Colonel Ward calls staff conferences regularly, one of which was held this week, with all of the regional commanders present.

'When We Farmed It,' Solons Will Begin

Massachusetts farmers are scheduled to air on Monday production problems brought about by the war when they come before an advisory panel of agricultural-minded legislators.

The new panel, composed of one Senator and five Representatives, was appointed yesterday to assist a special committee studying wartime shortages. It includes Senator Thomas Johnston (R) of Clinton, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Agriculture; Representatives Logan R. Dickie (R) of Reading; Charles E. Shephard (R) of Warren; George Fuller (R) of Deerfield; Harold Tompkins (R) of Concord, and Nathaniel Tilden (R) of Scituate.

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Colonel Ward Inspects Corps

By a Staff Photographer

Officers in Women's Defense Organization

Left to right, seated, Col. Mary H. Ward, Commandant of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, with Maj. Elizabeth Davis, Commander of Region 3, in Worcester, which Colonel Ward inspected this week together with, left to right, standing, Maj. Margaret McSweeney, and Maj. Gladys Loomis, of her headquarters staff.

Forecast of Federation in India Made in Boston by Raman

A conviction that the political parties of India will work out a federation plan for their nation at the peace tables after the war, was expressed in Boston today by T. A. Raman, Indian correspondent and author.

Mr. Raman, once secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, and later London editor of the Hindustan Times, the National Congress Party organ, declared his belief that the federation of Indian states would necessarily be a loose one. It would undoubtedly contain a provision giving the right to any state to secede from the federation at any time after a trial period.

"I still think it is accurate to say that the majority of the Mohammedans want the right to threaten secession, rather than secession itself," Mr. Raman declared. He pointed out that some of the provinces with Mohammedan majorities might want such a right.

Author of the book, "What Does Gandhi Want?" and of "Report on India," soon to be published, this Indian journalist believes that there is enough patriotism and statesmanship in India to work out a compromise plan which will be satisfactory to the majority groups as well as the minority ones.

Mr. Raman, who has been lecturing in the United States for a year, declared that reconcilliation of the various party views on India's political status is impossible in wartime. "Parties are bargaining for postwar position and no party wants to make concessions during the war for fear that they will be used as trading points which cost them dearly at the conference tables," he said.

Differences are more acute today than they ever were, Mr. Raman said. He thought this was due to the fact that every Indian party feels within striking distance of real power in maneuvering for a good position at the time of postwar constitution making.

"Progress gives rise to friction and we should not feel desperate about India's position. Things have to come to the boiling point," Mr. Raman said.

Whether there is a wartime settlement or not, India's magnificent wartime efforts will continue, Mr. Raman declared. "I predict that at the end of war, when an accounting is made, India's contribution will be found to have been exceeded only by those of the United States, Britain, Russia, and China," he said.

He declared his belief that in India's postwar politics men such as Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, familiarly known as "Rajaji," will be in the van of leadership. "Rajaji" resigned his post as Prime Minister of Madras following the failure of the Cripps negotiations.

"A cool, sane, and practical outlook like his we hope will govern India," Mr. Raman said.

Mr. Raman thought it likely that the postwar constitutional body will eventually vote for dominion status for India for a period of years clearly preserving, of course, the right to secede from dominion at any time.

"Such a radical change is impossible now with an invader at our gates," he said. "It can and will be worked out after the war."

Doyle Re-elected Federation Head

William J. Doyle of Arlington, a member of the Electrical Workers Union No. 103 of Boston, was re-elected President of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, at the closing session of the 58th annual meeting here yesterday.

Final business at the end of the five-day convention included ordering the Executive Council to study the question of establishing a labor newspaper in Massachusetts and the setting up of a fund for workingmen's compensation on a nonprofit basis.

Thomas E. Wilkinson of the Brockton Central Labor Union, was re-elected secretary-treasurer and legislative agent. With contests in only three districts, balloting for Vice-Presidents elected: Harry P. Grages, John J. Delmonte and Thomas W. Rowe, all of Boston; Kenneth I. Kelley, Quincy; Oscar Pratt, Brockton; Hubert C. Harney, Lynn; John J. Havey, Lawrence; Richard Donnelly, Worcester; Ralph W. Lemay, Fitchburg; Benjamin G. Hill, Westfield; James E. Walsh, Springfield; George H. Cottell, Fall River; and S. P. Jason, New Bedford.

Dr. Adams Takes R. I. Post

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7 (AP)—Dr. James P. Adams, Vice-President of Brown University, has accepted appointment as Chairman of the Rhode Island Committee of the United Nations Association, which is sponsoring a movement to urge congressional backing of postwar participation in international peace action.

Shippers Aid War as 'Good Neighbors'

Log of the Port of Boston

Perfect, friendly teamwork between North and South America plays an important role in defeating those powers seeking to end a condition that makes a Good Neighbor policy possible, according to the Shipbuilders Council of America in its booklet "Ships" recently received in Boston shipping circles.

The booklet contains 32 pages of facts and figures of wide interest just now when ships play so vital a role in the world war. It is informative and interesting, in opinion of shipping authorities here.

Of North and South America, which for many years have been linked by regular steamship service to Boston and many other North American ports, the booklet points out that shipping between these continents is not a simple process just now. Several groups participate in the planning, including the War Production Board, the State Department, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Navy, and the War Shipping Administration, and Lend-Lease Administration.

Out of this planning there comes an orderly flow of vital materials, despite Axis attempts to disrupt this essential commerce among friendly nations, the booklet points out.

The South American cargoes for the United States include scarce metals—copper, zinc, vanadium, tungsten, manganese, and tin. Rubber comes from Brazil, nitrates from Chile—Ecuador sends balsa wood and Argentina is shipping canned meats, hides and wool. Coffee comes from Colombia and Brazil, and quebracho extract, so essential in tanning, comes from Paraguay and Argentina.

"The War Shipping Administration engages in some cagey and intricate planning made necessary by the submarine," the booklet which has been cleared for publication by appropriate authorities, points out. "Because of possible disruption of production schedules should a heavy cargo of vital material be lost, cargoes are varied as much as possible. A greater number of vessels and twice the time is currently required as in normal times.

"Common sense dictates every phase of this shipping. In general, we secure from our southern neighbors only material drastically needed for our military and for Lend-Lease requirements. We ship to them the things we can readily spare — newsprint, machinery, cereals, coal, lumber, and chemicals or materials they must have to produce more for the return cargoes coming to us.

"We send them tinplate, for example, because they must have tin for the canned meat they send us. We send them mining machinery which enables them to mine more of the scarce metals we so seriously need.

"South American economy has been seriously dislocated by the shipping situation—her greatest market lies in the United States—but we are taking for the most part only the things needed to further the war effort. We are, fortunately, sending South America many things she once bought elsewhere. That trade we hope to maintain in the postwar period."

Bemis in Boston

Edmond F. Bemis, formerly associated with the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and now a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, is renewing former friendships after a tour of foreign service, having been granted a short leave of absence from his post.

Gets Commodore Rank

The rank of Commodore, recently revived by the Navy, has been conferred on Capt. Wilfrid N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer, First Naval District, having headquarters at Boston.

Planning for Port

Study of postwar prospects for the Port of Boston and New England regarding potential commerce is to be made by a committee of maritime officials, importers and exporters, customs brokers, and forwarding agents formed by the Boston Port Authority. Francis J. O'Donnell, acting chairman of the Authority, explained to the committee that postwar planning should be undertaken now with a view of drafting ways and means of development designed to place the Port in the best possible competitive position to enjoy the return of normal times.

Change of Name

Name of the Coastwise Transportation Corporation—one of the best-known shipping organizations of the New England area—has been changed to the Sprague Steamship Company by vote of the stockholders and approval of the Secretary of the State of Maine.

The corporation is a Sprague unit. John J. Halloran will continue as vice-president and general manager, with general offices at 10 Post Office Square, Boston.

George Hill on Leave

Advancing rapidly from private to supply sergeant, George Hill, who served the shipping fraternity for several years with Patterson, Wylde & Co. and the Sprague Steamship Agency, Inc., is today back in Boston on leave. He entered Army service several months ago.

Leon Stone

Servicemen Can Save "Time and a Dime"

Subway-riding servicemen bound for the ball games can save time and a dime by getting free transfers at the Park Street Subway Information Booth between noon and 3 p. m. daily in order to dash upstairs for the baseball passes at the Buddies Club Ticket Office.

This accommodation has been arranged through the co-operation of the U. S. O.-Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

Knox Backs Force to End Aggression

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 7 (AP)—It is the responsibility of the United States to help build a postwar world which will "by force, if necessary," stop aggressive wars from being started, according to Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

Addressing the annual meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce last night, he said that "Unless we do this, we will find ourselves once more in the situation we are in today."

"The reason we are fighting at all now," he added, "is the one fundamental one of self-preservation. Getting down to bedrock we are fighting for the preservation of the United States, its people and its institutions."

The Navy Secretary then proposed a "moderate" three-point postwar program. He felt the nation should contribute its military strength toward world security, should establish an economic system providing for freer exchange of the goods of the world, and should set up an organization of the world in which peoples wanting freedom could achieve it."

"But those peoples should be required to earn that freedom," he added.

"It seems to be a part of God's wisdom that only those people are free who are fit to be free."

Secretary Knox paid tribute to New England for its support of the war effort and congratulated shipbuilders and war industries on their production records.

Herbert M. Cole

Herbert M. Cole, of West Newton, who passed on yesterday, was formerly editor of the Boston News Bureau.

Born and educated in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Cole first worked for the Standard Oil Company of New York. He joined the staff of the Boston News Bureau in 1894, was named a director upon its incorporation in 1909, and shortly afterward became co-editor. In 1933 Mr. Cole became president of the firm and in 1939 chairman of the board.

Mr. Cole was a director of the National Rockland Bank, Barron's Publishing Company, a trustee of the Financial Press Companies, president of the Newton Hospital, and vice-president of the Brae Burn Country Club. For four years he was a member of the Newton Board of Aldermen.

Children's Agency Head Hails New Police Plan

Establishment by the Boston police of a new Crime-Prevention Bureau to deal with juvenile delinquency in Boston was hailed today as "a very great step forward," by Theodore A. Lothrop, General Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Childrtn.

Formation of the new Bureau was announced last night by Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, who appointed Thomas S. J. Kavanagh, Deputy Superintendent, as Director of the new division.

Mr. Lothrop also voiced approval of the appointment of new policewomen to deal with girl delinquents and the general organization scheme for reforms in the field of juvenile delinquency.

Stating his belief that it was the first time an official step of this character has been taken on juvenile delinquency—a task generally assumed by the social agencies—Mr. Lothrop additionally hailed the announcement as "an advanced position for the Police Department to take."

Appointment of Deputy Superintendent Kavanagh to head the new Bureau was also approved by Mr. Lothrop, who called him "competent, well qualified, and with a good social viewpoint toward the problem."

In addition Mr. Lothrop praised the manner in which the attack on the juvenile problem had been set up by the police; first, through the parents, whom he called a most important factor; then the churches, the schools, and the social agencies.

"Between them all, a great deal of good should be accomplished," he declared.

In addition to the Crime Prevention Bureau the Commissioner also formed a new "racket squad" to operate directly out of Headquarters, and named Capt. Frank Sliney, formerly in charge at the Milk Street Station, to head it.

Deputy Kavanagh has served as Acting Commissioner during the recent court proceedings that resulted in the quashing of a conspiracy indictment against Commissioner Timilty. Capt. James T. Sheehan, who was appointed from the Night Traffic Bureau, to head the Milk Street Division, was an important witness in the Suffolk County grand jury investigation of Boston police officials.

The new bureau will attempt to settle complaints involving juveniles before court action becomes necessary. It will be divided into two divisions, with patrolmen handling problems involving boys and policewomen dealing with girl delinquents.

Organization of the new bureaus, it was announced, and transfers of members of the force, came as the result of a series of conferences in the Department called by Commissioner Timilty to combat the growing crime wave among juveniles and adults.

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Special Care for Skin and Hair

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At Mass. Subway Circle 9830

New Arnetts $12.50

WARTIME STYLES MADE FOR AND INSPIRED BY *The Women Who Work*

A perfect shoe for your walking pleasure unlined in black, brown and blue calfskin.

Remember—Nothing takes the place of good leather.

ARNOLD BOOT SHOP

HOTEL STATLER

BOSTON

Shop for Men *Shop for Women*

YOU WOMEN Who Are Quick With Hands and Eyes—Here's an Ideal Kind of War Work for You. No Heavy Labor, Good Chance for Promotion.

Train Now for a Job in a New Field With a Big Future at

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This New Electronics Industry Is Teaching Women—Now!

No Special Strength Required

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★ Vacation with pay
★ 24-hr. modern cafeteria service

3 SHIFTS: 7 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.; 3:30 p. m. to 11 p. m.; 11 p. m. to 7 a. m.

Special "Patriotic Shift" 5-hours, from 6 to 11 in the evening for women who can't work a full day or who want extra work.

WHERE to APPLY

From 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. except Saturdays

55 CHAPEL ST. NEWTON

Near Watertown Square

Special buses from Pinehurst, Burlington, Woburn, Lexington, Roxbury and Dorchester

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U. S. Employment Service, 9 Beacon St., Boston

Bring Release from Last Employer, if You are Now in War Work.

CREATORS of Distinguished Clothes SINCE 1905

Stocktaking!

TWICE A YEAR—July and January—we "check up" to determine our score . . . So from every nook and corner on all six floors—every item is scanned and evalued for its future prestige and possibility . . . For instance:—

OURS IS A QUALITY that Counts—made up of good design, careful workmanship and fine materials—with each of 'em more important than ever before. When you must do with less and make that little last longer.

OUR OWN BOSTON Tailor Shops—long a New England tradition, still our anchor to windward—producing distinctive style in Men's and Young Men's Clothes . . . Then we sponsor London Burberry Weatherproof Topcoats . . . Cavanagh famous men's Hats . . . and equally famous Nettleton footwear for men.

HERE IN BOSTON—our house is one of a limited number appointed by the Government as official distributors of Regulation Uniforms for both Naval and Army Commissioned Officers . . . These uniforms are Government standard in materials and tailoring . . . We also feature the correct accessories.

There will be no "Markdown Sale"—our standard of Quality is too highly treasured—fact is, we don't want to skimp on your fair play requirements later on . . .

Scott & Company LIMITED

336-340 Washington St., Boston

Newsome Man To Watch In Hitting Race

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In the Red Sox clubhouse before yesterday's series opener with the Washington Senators, the fellows were kidding Skeeter Newsome.

"Why don't you interview the next American League batting champion?" Jim Tabor said to the writer, pointing to Newsome, who was stretched out on one of Win Green's tables, enjoying his usual pre-game relax.

"Sure, the Skeeter's a cinch to lead the league," said Tom Todd, as he stepped on the scales.

"Aw, lay off, fellows," protested Newsome, breaking a grin.

"Well, how about it?" the writer asked the Red Sox shortstop. "Are you going to lead the league, or are you just a flash in the pan?"

"I don't know," Newsome answered, turning over. "I'm just up there swinging and I sure hope they keep dropping safe. The ball looks mighty pretty rolling into those open spaces." The gang laughed.

"No kidding, though," said Roy Partee. "If Skeeter keeps hitting the ball the way he has been, he'll be right up there, one, two."

"But don't forget," said Bobby Doerr. "The leader isn't recognized unless he's been to bat 400 times."

"He'll probably make it," the writer said. "Let's see, the Red Sox have played 96 games, that means 58 to go. Skeeter has 204 at bats. So, if he averages four times up a game in the remaining 58—and he should, being lead-off man—he would go to 426 in the at-bat table. That would do it."

"Imagine me the batting champ," said Newsome.

"I can't," said Tabor, disappearing into the other room.

Of course, it was all in fun; but you never can tell. Stranger things than that have happened in this old national pastime. As Dutch Leonard was winning yesterday's contest for the Senators, 4-2, little Skeeter came up with three hits in four tries, elevating his 1943 average to a very good .333. Thus, he was tied with Luke Appling of the White Sox early today in the American League hit parade. The Associated Press figures do not say so, however, because Newsome's .204 at bats still keeps him below the status of a regular.

Speaking of hitting, Manager Joe Cronin walked up to the plate as a pinch hitter in the seventh inning of the opener and came through again. It was the Skipper's 31st appearance in that capacity and his 11th hit, which averages an exceptionally good .423. No other pinch batsman in the league can top that figure.

Cronin shook up his batting order for the express purpose of giving Tony Lupien a more potent spot in the attack. The first baseman has had little "luck" driving in runs, so Joe moved him up into the No. 2 spot, behind Newsome. This dropped Culberson to the spot just ahead of the catcher.

* * *

Briefs . . . Stan Spence drove in the important runs for Washington yesterday . . . A doubleheader between the same two teams at Fenway tomorrow . . . It is the final local appearance of the Red Sox until Sept. 3 . . . The Braves won a 10-inning decision at Brooklyn yesterday behind Jim Tobin, as Chuck Workman clouted a three-run homer . . . Chances of those famous roomies, Tex Hughson and Oscar Judd, pitching in the Washington series are almost nil.

Hagen-Sarazen Rivalry Remains Keen on Fairways

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of the 16 golf professionals booked for play this afternoon in the Ryder Cup challenge match, on the Plum Hollow course in Detroit, 11 participated in the recent Tam O'Shanter tournament in Chicago. Four of the Ryder Cup team members were in that group and one of them, Harold McSpaden, was the winner after a playoff with O'Neal (Buck) White, who is a member of the challenging team.

The other Ryder Cuppers in the Tam O'Shanter "circus" were Byron Nelson, Jimmy Demaret and Lloyd Mangrum. The other four members of that team, Craig Wood, Vic Ghezzi, Gene Sarazen and Frank Walsh, did not participate. Every member of the challenging team except Coast Guardsman Jimmy Thomson played in the Tam.

Means Little

Those of the reading public who take a keen interest in what goes on tournamentwise, especially where the country's topnotch professionals are concerned, realize fully as much as the writer that the scores in any 72-hole medal play tournament mean comparatively little when it comes to a match play, man-to-man, or best-ball tussle such as in the Ryder Cup challenge match which is best-ball today and singles tomorrow in Detroit. They realize that a man can be "hot" for one or two rounds in a medal play tournament and still finish nowhere, comparatively speaking, whereas in a match-play clash of 18 or 36 holes he might beat anybody.

Bearing this in mind, it might interest readers to know how the scoring went with the pros who played in the Tam O'Shanter and who are now competing in the Ryder Cup challenge match. In such a presentation it might be well to dwell a little more on individual rounds than on 72-hole totals, for individual rounds mean more in match play.

Ryder Cuppers

Harold McSpaden	73	70	68	71	282
Tied for first, playoff winner.					
Byron Nelson	72	72	71	68	283
Tied for third.					
Jimmy Demaret	73	72	67	77	289
Tied for eleventh.					
Lloyd Mangrum	72	73	70	79	294
About thirtieth.					

Challengers

O'Neal White	72	69	70	71	282
Lost in playoff for first.					
Chick Harbert	72	69	70	72	283
Tied for third.					
Willie Goggin	70	70	73	73	286
Tied for sixth.					
Harry Cooper	74	70	75	73	292
Tied for 22nd.					
Sam Byrd	72	78	70	74	294
About thirtieth.					
Walter Hagen	73	76	78		
No last round figures.					
Bobby Cruickshank	79	82	Out		

Those statistics show a nice balance between the two teams as to the leaders, the edge with the challengers from one angle, because of having three men placed sixth or better, but counterbalanced by the fact that one of the Ryder Cuppers was the winner. It also serves to emphasize how totals for four rounds mean so little when it comes to match-play at 18 or 36 holes, as reflected in Demaret's 67 for one round, lowest of any of the leaders, and individual rounds of 70 by Sam Byrd and Harry Cooper, even though on 72-hole totals they were far down.

Only Three Shy

It is to be noted, also, that Walter Hagen had a 73 his first round, only three strokes shy of the best of the opening round. If I were in Detroit today to watch the first stage of the challenge match, I wouldn't care what happened in the four-ball play, but only on the individual outcome between Hagen and Gene Sarazen. Hagen teamed up with Harry Cooper and Sarazen with Frank Walsh.

Hagen and Sarazen, two of the original selectees for the golf Hall of Fame, have played major parts in the revolutionizing of professional golf, not only in this country, but throughout the world. They have been great rivals, too.

The 10 years between Sarazen and Hagen did not count so much when their competitive rivalry was at its peak, back 20 years ago. Sarazen had just arrived, to challenge even the great Hagen. Space forbids my going into the details of the rivalry of that period, which was at its apex in 1922 and 1923. In '22 Hagen won the British open and Sarazen our national and it was only a "natural" when a match was arranged for the mythical "world championship."

In September

They met in September of that year, 36 holes on the Oakmont course in Pittsburgh and 36 at the Westchester-Biltmore, Rye, N. Y. Hagen's magic putter gave him a lead of 2-up at Oakmont, but Sarazen turned the tables at the Westchester-Biltmore and in the 72 holes was the victor by 3 and 2. They met again in the semi-finals of the Yorkshire Evening News open at Leeds, England, in the spring of 1923, and this time Hagen was the winner 3 and 1.

Sarazen was in a slump that spring, so much so that he failed to even qualify in the British open, but he had regained his game and his poise when he and Hagen met in the final of the P. G. A. championship at Pelham that fall, so that he defeated Hagen at the 38th hole in what could be labelled as one of the most thrilling matches of all-time in golf.

The second extra hole was a dogleg, with private property on the left, a house on the corner of the elbow. The drive was from an elevated tee, the green in the lowlands around the corner. The hole was around 300 yards and within driving range of these two lusty hitters, if they had the nerve to cut the corner and invite out of bounds. Sarazen cut the corner too much. He thinks to this day, as he reiterated to the writer only 10 days ago in Boston, that his ball struck the roof of the aforesaid house before it brought well to the left of the green, in the rough. I was there and still think the ball went to the left of the house and by good fortune passed under a high wire fence dividing the private property from the golf course. In any event, he played a great shot from the rough to within a few feet of the hole. Hagen's ball curled around the corner and brought up, we'll say, 30 yards from the green. Then Hagen for once played a look-up short pitch, into a guarding bunker, and that was his knell.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .347; Herman, Brooklyn, .325.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 80; Musial, St. Louis, 67.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 76; Herman, Brooklyn, 69.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 137; Vaughan, Brooklyn, 125.
Doubles—Herman, Brooklyn, 29; Vaughan, Brooklyn, and Musial, St. Louis, 28.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 14; Russell, Pittsburgh, 10.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 15; Ott, New York, 14.
Stolen Bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 13; Lowrey, Chicago, and Gustine, Pittburgh 8.
Pitching—Sewell, Pittsburgh, 17-3; Cooper, St. Louis, 13-6.

American League

Batting—Appling, Chicago, .333; Wakefield, Detroit, .326.
Runs—Vernon, Washington, 65; Case, Washington, 60.
Runs Batted In—Etten, New York, 72; Johnson, New York, 64.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 134; Appling, Chicago, 123.
Doubles—Keltner, Cleveland, 28; Wakefield, Detroit, 27.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 9; York, Detroit, 8.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 17; York, Detroit, 15.
Stolen Bases—Moses, Chicago, 35; Case, Washington, 30.
Pitching—Grove, Chicago, 10-3; Chandler, New York, 13-3.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 6-3, Buffalo 3-4.
Newark 7, Rochester 6.
Jersey City 3, Montreal 0.
Toronto 9, Baltimore 2.

American Association

Louisville 8-8, Minneapolis 1-1.
Columbus 3-3, Milwaukee 1-1.
Indianapolis 1, St. Paul 0.
Toledo 3, Kansas City 1.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 5-1, Sacramento 1-3.
San Francisco 2, San Diego 0.
Portland 4, Oakland 1.
Seattle 5, Hollywood 3.

Eastern League

Hartford 6, Elmira 1.
Albany 5-5, Wilkes-Barre 1-2.
Utica 7, Scranton 0.
Binghamton 9, Springfield 3.

Southern Association

Little Rock 7-3, Birmingham 0-2.
Nashville 7, Montgomery 6.
New Orleans 5, Memphis 0.
Atlanta 2, Knoxville 1.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Newsome	204	25	68	1	12	.333
Partee	196	21	56	0	20	.295
Culberson	244	29	71	3	27	.291
Fox	268	45	106	2	31	.332
Cronin	61	6	17	4	21	.279
Doerr	282	45	101	11	49	.264
Tabor	255	32	89	8	47	.251
Lupien	236	33	83	3	36	.245
Metkovich	88	9	21	2	10	.239
Lake	180	24	38	3	14	.211
Simmons	105	6	22	0	11	.210
Conroy	68	9	14	1	4	.206
Lazor	88	9	18	0	5	.205
Peacock	78	4	13	0	4	.154

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	383	44	102	3	23	.266
Masi	134	19	35	2	18	.261
Nieman	178	22	46	1	21	.258
Kluttz	126	9	32	0	11	.254
Workman	376	44	90	9	50	.239
Wietelmann	323	25	76	0	25	.234
Burns	82	6	19	1	3	.232
Farrell	66	3	15	1	7	.227
Ryan	273	33	62	3	14	.226
Rose	190	22	42	5	21	.221
Jossi	293	25	55	2	17	.188
Poland	97	5	13	0	7	.134
Holtzel	31	3	4	0	3	.129

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	5	2	Terry	6	6
Judd	10	6	Woods	1	2
Hughson	11	7	Newsome	3	3
Brown	6	4	Dobson	1	6
			O'Neill	0	0

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	9	7	Andrews	3	14
Salvo	3	3	Farrell	0	1
MacFayden	1	1	Odom	0	3
Javery	3	10	Martin	0	3
Barrett	3	10			

BASEBALL
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—Two Games
First Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 6021

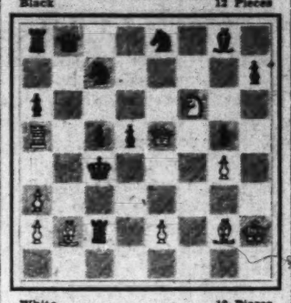
Chess

By Edgar W. Allen

August 7, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2581

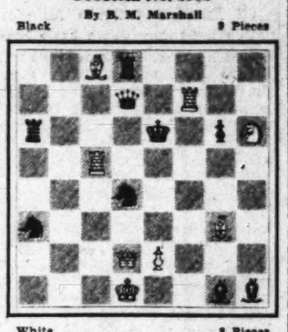
By B. M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.
Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2582

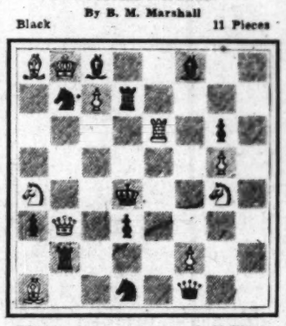
By B. M. Marshall
Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2583

By B. M. Marshall
Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Cincinnati Enquirer April 18, 1937. This is the composer's favorite composition.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2578. BxKP
No. 2579. R-B8
No. 2580. R-K3

Burney M. Marshall

One of our most fertile chess problem composers today, specializing in two-movers, is Burney M. Marshall of Shreveport, La., where he has always lived. At the age of eight, he began solving chess problems that were appearing in the New Orleans papers, the "States" and "Times-Democrat." After sending in a few of these solutions, he received much encouragement from the editors. He began composing at the age of 11 and his first composition was published late in 1897 and brought forth favorable comments. His second problem was published in 1898, and in the following year his third problem was published in the "States," and was highly praised by the chess editor. This problem contained a pawn-promoted knight mate, and being a pin-mate too, it aroused unusual interest, and was reproduced abroad, and since that time, B. M. Marshall's problems have been appearing in chess columns and magazines all over the world. In 1921, when the first "peanut" radio sets appeared, Marshall, who has always been engaged in telegraphic work, was swept off his feet by the new invention, and for 10 years he could think of nothing else in his leisure time except trying to keep up with every new development in the radio industry. Many problemists have dropped out of composition like this for a time. Then he took up composition again through Dr. Keeney's column in the Cincinnati Enquirer, and the Marshall chess-problem fans were delighted by his new and improved vintage of problems. He collaborated with Alain White, and the present Monitor chess editor, in the preparation of "A Sketchbook of American Chess Problematists," which was reviewed by F. R. Chevalier in the Monitor last year. Marshall's problem No. 2582 (above) is his 630th composition.

Ventnor City Tourney

Martin L. Stark of Washington received the prize for the best played game, for his victory over Weaver W. Adams of Boston, in the sixth round. Below is the full score of the game won by Stark against the Albin Counter gambit, in which Adams had been specializing.

Albin Counter Gambit

Stark	Adams	Stark	Adams
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 Kt-K5ch	KtxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K4	14 PxKt	Q-QKt3
3 PxKP	P-Q5	15 B-Q5ch	K-K2
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 Q-Q2	R-B
5 P-KKt3	B-QB4	17 R-KKt	B-B4
6 B-B4	KKt-K2	18 RxPch	K-K
7 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3	19 B-K4	BxB
8 QKt-Q2	P-B3	20 QxB	P-Q4
9 PxP	KtxB	21 Castles	BxP
10 P-B7ch	KxP	22 K-Kt	R-Q
11 PxKt	P-KR3	23 P-K6	Resigns
12 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q3		

Another game from the Ventnor City Invitation Tourney is appended.

Zukertort-Reti Opening

Santasiere	Adams	Santasiere	Adams
White	Black	White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 Q-R	BxB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 QxB	Kt-B3
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	20 KR-K	Q-K2
4 P-QKt3	B-Kt2	21 P-KR4	P-K4
5 B-QKt2	P-K3	22 Kt-Kt5	P-B3
6 B-KKt2	KKt-K2	23 Kt-K4	B-K3
7 Castles	Castles	24 Kt-B3	QR-Q
8 QKt-Q2	Kt-B4	25 Kt-Q5	BxKt
9 P-K3	R-K	26 BxBch	K-Kt2
10 P-B4	Kt-Q3	27 P-R3	Q-Q2
11 Q-B2	Kt-K2	28 K-Kt2	Kt-Q5
12 P-K4	PxKP	29 R-Q3	Q-QB2
13 KtxP	Kt-Kt1	30 R-K4	P-QKt4
14 QxKt	P-QB4	31 Q-Q2	PxP
15 QR-Q	Q-R4	32 PxP	R-QK1
16 Q-Kt	R-QKt	33 Q-K	KR-Q
17 PxP	QxBP	34 QRxKt	Resigns

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	58	37	.611	
Washington	54	47	.535	7
Chicago	49	46	.516	9
Detroit	48	47	.505	10
Cleveland	47	47	.500	10½
Boston	46	50	.489	12½
St. Louis	42	52	.447	15½
Philadelphia	40	58	.408	19½

Results Aug. 6

Washington 4, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 4, New York 0.
Detroit 6, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 1, St. Louis 0.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	64	31	.674	
Pittsburgh	53	44	.576	12
Cincinnati	52	46	.531	13½
Brooklyn	52	48	.520	14½
Chicago	45	51	.469	19½
Boston	41	52	.441	22
Philadelphia	44	56	.440	22½
New York	37	60	.318	28

Results Aug. 6

Boston 4, Brooklyn 3 (10 inns.).
St. Louis 8, Pittsburgh 3.
New York 4, Philadelphia 3 (10 inns.).
Philadelphia 7, New York 4.
Cincinnati 9, Chicago 7.

Chinese Churches Put Under Puppet Control

By Religious News Service

Washington

The Tokyo radio, in an English language broadcast to Europe, announced that 220 "enemy assets," including eight churches and Lingnan University, formerly Canton Christian College, had been transferred from Japanese Army control to the Japanese-controlled puppet National Government of China.

The radiocast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, listed the other "items" as being 16 schools, 12 hospitals, 40 factories, 7 warehouses, 21 residences, 6 office buildings, and 38 "other buildings." The remaining 72 items were not accounted for.

Dictatorship Warning By McCormick

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Col. Robert R. McCormick declared Aug. 6 that the purpose of a proposed international army is "to dominate the United States of America, to take away our Constitution, and our liberties, and put us under a dictatorship."

The Chicago Tribune publisher, in a prepared speech at a community festival in suburban Park Ridge, asserted:

"In spite of the wishes and the welfare of our people, there exists a diabolical conspiracy among us to destroy the American form of government.

"This has been openly admitted by its chief propagandist, Vice-President Henry Wallace. . . .

"At the head of the conspiracy are power-greedy politicians, who have schemed tirelessly for a decade to overthrow our form of government, to be stopped in the last two years by the vote of the people and an awakened conscience in Congress.

"They tell us smugly that we must give up what they vaguely call some of our independence. They try to conceal the fact that they intend to take from us the right to make war and peace, the right to have our own courts, the right to trial by jury.

"They intend that our own Army and Navy shall be subordinated and made less strong than an international army and navy directed by a supergovernment in which the United States will have a small minority vote.

"They conspire to put us under the domination of three foreign countries, the freest of which, Great Britain, has abolished the right to trial before imprisonment and has incarcerated thousands of her citizens under the executive orders of a despot. Next in line, Russia, used Mongolian and Tartar troops to massacre ten millions of its people and has other millions working behind barbed wire fences. The third country, China, has not now and never has had a government."

Deaconess Aid

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 7—Church Deaconess establishments in Germany, numbering 50,000 members, have engaged in relief work in bombed areas in spite of strong Nazi opposition to all church-sponsored social service enterprises.

The Deaconess establishments are important elements in Germany's Inner Missions which the Nazis have systematically tried to liquidate.

The fact that 50,000 Deaconesses are occupied in active relief work, notwithstanding powerful Nazi interference, is interpreted by Church authorities as indicating not only an extraordinary persistence, but also as proof of the failure of the Hitler regime to subordinate the Church.

Plea by Pope

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP) — Pope Pius XII yesterday called upon Roman Catholics to pray for peace and asked "most particularly that the beloved people of Italy in this grave difficulty" prove worthy of its prayers.

In a letter to Luigi Cardinal Maglioni, Papal Secretary of State, the Pontiff said, "with all our heart we wish that all should turn to God in penitence and prayer."

Unacceptable

MADRID, Aug. 7 (AP)—A Spanish correspondent reported in the first Rome dispatch to reach Madrid in a fortnight that Rome had announced "the war continues" because "the adversaries of Italy did not present acceptable conditions for a cessation of hostilities."

Week's Allied Victories Recall Pattern of 1918

Continued from Page 1

in a position to enforce their use of it by arms.

The only possible implication is that there is no longer a sufficient surplus of German force to be able to challenge the well-trained, well-equipped Swedish Army of approximately 400,000 men. That Army was not enough to enforce Sweden's neutrality when Sweden agreed to this German traffic. It has become enough to enforce it due to the vastly increased strain which has been placed on the Germans.

The achievement of this recovery of Swedish sovereignty was put in the form of an "agreement," therefore, as a sop to the Germans. Since the Germans could not prevent it, they hoped to escape the appearance of its implication by acting as though the Swedes seemed to feel that to give the Germans this much consolation was a desirable and harmless act which accorded with the Swedish desire for neutrality.

Results, Not Appearances

The traffic was in itself a glaring infringement on Swedish neutrality and its abolition merely served to restore that neutrality. Yet the Swedes were anxious to do that also in a neutral manner. The Allied Governments had no serious objection, since they were interested in the results, not in appearances.

Thus, the week produced striking victories, new signs of internal strain in Germany and Sweden's significant gauging of the German military machine. The implication of the three, particularly taken together, is powerful evidence for very real optimism about the course of war in Europe. It shows that German fortunes have ebbed to the point where an internal break is a possibility which could develop at almost any moment.

It is worth careful notice that the German High Command's decision to seek an armistice in 1918 was the direct result of a similar combination of circumstances with another ingredient which was undoubtedly the major one—the failure of the summer offensive on the Western Front. That offensive was the last bid for victory. When it failed the last hope of winning was gone. And the German military mind immediately turned from that conclusion to the task of devising ways and means of salvaging the German Army from defeat.

Repetition at Orel

The conclusion must be obvious to the German High Command that their hopes of winning a victory disappeared just as definitely on the battlefields around Orel as they did in France in August of 1918. However, it does not follow that the same conclusion will lead them this time to the same concept of a solution.

We can assume that Berlin may be approaching a decision to repeat 1918. But we must not yet assume that this is necessarily the case. It is a possibility, not a certainty.

This reserve about prospects is all the more important because of the military context of the actual victories won. They were sound victories. But in two cases they were preliminary victories in campaigns which clearly have much distance to cover yet before they reach their conclusion, and in one case victories which have future consequences as yet undiscernible.

The fall of the Munda airfield is only one incident in a South Pacific campaign which must clear all of New Georgia Island and win both Salamaua and Lae in New Guinea before even its present phase is complete. And it, of course, has only the most remote bearing on the war in Europe.

Catania Preliminary

The fall of Catania in Sicily is of an equally preliminary nature. It is an important incident in the Sicilian campaign, but has obviously been regarded by the Germans exclusively as a delaying point from the moment the United Nations landing in Sicily was consolidated. There is nothing in the fall of Catania itself which is a major blow to the Germans, because once the Sicilian position has been breached the Germans regarded everything short of Northern Italy as only a means of gaining time.

But while we know that Allied armies will push on beyond both Munda and Catania for bigger prizes, there is no such certainty about the Russian front for anyone outside the inner circle of the Kremlin. What remains uncertain is how the Russians conceived the Battle of Orel and Belgorod. Tactically it was offensive. But was it part of a strategic offensive? Orel and Belgorod in German hands were serious threats to the security of Russia. The battle may well have been conceived for the limited purpose of securing Russia's defences, and nothing more.

Advances have been made since the two cities fell, but that still is no indication. The Russian Front is a series of defensible lines which follow the course of either rivers or railroads. When the strong points on one line fall the loser normally retires to the next strong line in his rear.

Possible German Stand

A considerable Russian advance beyond the Orel-Belgorod line has little significance in itself. In fact, it is highly possible that there will be a voluntary German retirement along the entire Southern Russian Front to the line of the Dnieper River as a consequence of Orel's recapture.

The significant thing to watch for now is whether the Russians challenge that next German line. A possibility is that they will content themselves with clearing the line which has been broken at Orel, but attempt nothing at this stage which is outside the general framework of drawing the main German threats to the security of their own front. Moscow is now safe. Leningrad is still in grave danger. And the recapture of a large part of the Ukraine is obviously highly desirable. They may well move against the Germans west and south of Leningrad to free that city and they may equally attempt to free the Eastern Ukraine by driving on Kharkov.

Yet it is also possible, since our information is so scant from Russia, that having dulled the striking power of the German armies in Russia, the Russians will feel that they have accomplished all that is safe to attempt for one summer.

The attack, although successful, has been costly to them. The recapture of Orel by an army which has suffered what the Red Army has suffered, and by a country which has lost nearly half of its most densely populated and most productive area is one of the greatest military achievements of all time.

Russian Reservoir Reduced

What is often overlooked in estimating Russian strength is the fact that probably 50,000,000 Russians are now in areas occupied by the enemy and that therefore at this stage of the war Russia is drawing from a population, not of 190,000,000, but only of 140,000,000. There is a very real question whether they are capable of fighting another battle this summer as violent as the one for Orel.

In other words there is no certainty at this time that the defeat inflicted on the Germans at Orel and Belgorod will develop into a serious threat to Germany. From the German point of view these actions can be a denial of opportunity to attack, but not an early threat to their own vital security.

This means that it still is possible for the Germans to regard the Russian front as a safe front for some time to come. The buffer area between Germany itself and the Russian armies still is enormous and the buffer area between Southern Germany and Sicily still includes the whole length of Italy. From the German point of view the threat may not seem as dangerous yet as it does from the United Nations' point of view.

Jeep Rides Sub All Over Pacific 'Still Runs Good'

IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Aug. 7 (AP)—It was on one of those South Pacific Islands with secret, deep bays where American warships anchor long enough to support a naval officers' club on the beach.

In front of the club was the most dilapidated jeep you ever saw.

"That," an officer related, "is probably the only jeep in the world that ever traveled on a submarine.

"One of our submarines swiped it from a pier at Pearl Harbor. When they'd submerge, they'd take out the motor and remove the tires and put them inside the sub. Then they'd lash the rest of it to the conning tower outside. Went all over the Pacific that way."

Someone asked how it got on the beach.

"The sub officer didn't get into port often enough to enjoy using it," the officer explained. So they sold it to the Captain of that warship out in the bay for three gallons of ice cream.

"It still runs good."

Roger Touhy Film Ban Set Aside

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—A Federal Court temporary prohibition against exhibiting or advertising the motion picture, "Roger Touhy, Gangster," was lifted Aug. 6 by Judge William H. Holly who ruled Touhy, imprisoned gangster and kidnaper, had not contended the film portrayed him falsely.

"The petition does not aver that the picture is false," Judge Holly told Touhy's counsel, Irving S. Roth. "You don't say what the film represents Touhy as doing; you just present a conclusion that the picture is vicious."

Judge Holly had issued a temporary ban Aug. 3 pending a hearing on a petition for an injunction. Roth was given five days to file an amended bill and the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, producer of the picture, was given 25 days in which to answer.

German Hold In Sicily Tied To Randazzo

Continued from Page 1

other. It is expected that history will repeat itself in Sicily, though probably at a slower tempo.

This time the Axis troops have such advantages as accrue from being close to their sources of supply, control and reinforcement on the Italian mainland.

It is currently estimated that the island's defense is virtually an all-German proposition. It is being carried out mainly by reconstituted Hermann Göring and 15th Panzer Divisions, the 29th motorized division and formations of parachutists used as ordinary infantry.

The last named are the toughest of the lot. Few have been taken prisoner owing to the fact that they usually fight to the finish and some have proved ugly customers even after capture.

Allies Strong in Air

Although the Axis still has some flying fields on the island, air support for the land troops is coming mainly from Southern Italy.

But the Allies have numerical superiority in the Sicilian skies just as they have in the matter of tanks and troops on land. So far the terrain has been unsuitable for the use of tanks in large numbers by either side.

Axis personnel not absolutely essential for combat and supply purposes, it is believed, may have been already withdrawn by air and by night by small boats across the Straits of Messina. But reinforcement of the fighting men continues as Germans seek to protract as long as possible the delaying action in which they are engaged.

Attack on the Beaches

Last night successive waves of RAF Wellington bombers gave attention to the beaches where Axis light craft were loading and unloading in the Messina area, and when the haze cleared just before dawn they did some useful bombing and machine gunning.

Owing to the proximity of the mainland, it is not expected that the Allies will make such a haul of prisoners and matériel at the end of the Sicilian fighting as they did in the last phases of the battle of Tunisia.

But they are all set to make any miniature Dunkirk expensive, and the question the Axis commanders are now asking themselves is, will the Allies immediately attempt to follow the retreating foe across the sea as the Germans failed to do after Dunkirk?

Strong Axis Defenses

The Axis has concentrated in the region of the Messina Straits the most powerful antiaircraft artillery defenses met by the Allied fliers anywhere outside of the Ruhr.

With this they hope to put a canopy of steel over their withdrawing troops when the time comes. The time may not come as fast as generally supposed because the positions the Germans are at present holding so tenaciously are strong.

What the enemy is doing now is resisting Allied advances as fiercely as possible to permit the withdrawal of troops that would otherwise be trapped—notably at the base of the triangle which has Randazzo at its apex.

It is obvious that the Germans are required to deny to the Allies the northward slopes of Etna and Caronie Heights as long as possible as these dominate regions further north.

Burden Put on Italians

When the British entered Catania the Germans had made an orderly withdrawal from a town they had defended so grimly for three weeks and—according to their usual practice—they had left the final rearguard action to the Italians.

The latter—also according to their usual practice—surrendered immediately, their commanders saying that the Nazis hadn't even told them that the Germans were going to pull out.

The first thing the Italians of the 434th coastal battalion knew about the German withdrawal, they said, was the arrival of the British. That was their cue for exit from the war.

By this policy of mass surrender, directly they were free from German pressure, hundreds of thousands of Italians have already completed their own peace negotiations.

And the process is expected to continue until such time as their "unconditional surrender" can be undertaken on a national basis.

State to Share Cost Of N. Y. School Lunch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7—The State will share with the City of New York the administrative cost of providing free school luncheons for approximately 12,000,000 school children in the city, according to an announcement by Governor Thomas E. Dewey. Until last April, these costs, which amounted to $1,406,500 for the last year, were paid by the Works Progress Administration. For the past 11 years, the State has been paying 40 per cent of the food cost, the city assuming the other 60 per cent. For the year ending June 30, the State's share was $260,000.

When the WPA was abolished, city authorities appealed to Governor Dewey. It was announced that administration costs will be kept to the minimum and can be held to between $900,000 and $1,000,000 annually. On this basis the State's share will run not more than $400,000 a year, and will be paid out of the relief appropriations to the Department of Social Welfare.

Peace Groups Ask Probe Of Racial Inequalities

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—The National Peace Conference, in a statement yesterday, called upon Federal, state and local agencies throughout the nation to "investigate and ameliorate the serious social and economic inequalities which are among the underlying causes of racial dissensions."

The group said that the statement was signed by representatives of 29 national organizations, including men's and women's groups, Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish and nonsectarian bodies.

Expressing "sorrow and humility" over "recent outbreaks of mob fury in certain sections of our country," the conference asked its own members, "wherever they may live, to scrutinize their attitudes toward others in order to purify in spirit as well as in deed their relationship with their fellow men."

"We cannot build a world of the Four Freedoms when prejudices invalidate for some citizens of our own nation those ideals," the statement said.

The National Peace Conference with headquarters in New York, was founded in 1933 for the purpose of exchanging ideas on international relations and world order. Thirty-nine organizations with a membership of between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 persons, are represented in the conference, according to Miss Jane Evans, Executive Director. The present major emphasis of the conference, said Miss Evans, is on problems of the postwar world.

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Red Army Pushes Drive Toward Kharkov-Bryansk

Continued from Page 1

Kharkov, in a flank attack similar to the action farther north which drove the Germans from Orel and opened the way for a simultaneous push toward Bryansk.

Both Kharkov and Bryansk, 275 miles to the northwest, were threatened by the broad advance.

Russian troops battering their way westward beyond Belgorod have already advanced 37 miles to cut the Kharkov-Bryansk railroad at Zolochev, 25 miles to the northwest of Kharkov, the Russians reported.

The German Radio said in a broadcast recorded in London that another Russian column was poised at Chuguyev, 24 miles southeast of Kharkov, which gave rise to the belief that the Russian High Command was preparing another pincers operation similar to the one which pinched off Orel at the northern end of the Kursk salient.

Russians Indicate No Let-up in Drive

A Red Army communiqué, which indicated there was to be no letup in the initiative seized from the German Army on July 12, summarized the month of fighting with figures showing the Germans' ill-starred attempt to erase the Kursk salient had cost them 120,000 killed, and the destruction of 4,605 tanks, 11,000 trucks, 2,492 planes and 1,623 guns. In addition, the Russians said, they took 12,418 prisoners and captured 621 tanks, 875 guns and 2,521 machine guns and 325 supply and muntions depots.

The momentum of the advance which brought the Red Army into Belgorod on Aug. 5 has carried them well beyond the city in the new offensive operations centering around the strongly defended Kharkov area, the communiqué said. The Russians said they already had captured 150 villages along a 44-mile front, including the railroad town of Zolochev and seven district centers.

To the north, the Russians said they routed picked German forces to advance on Bryansk, which lies about 80 miles to the west and slightly north of Orel. Troops which formed the northern spearhead of the Orel pincers were coordinated with troops from the western and central fronts in the assault in that area.

The movement toward Bryansk gained up to six miles in fighting on Aug. 6, giving the Russians 70 villages including the town of Kromi, 26 miles northwest of Orel, the bulletin said.

The advances on Kharkov and Bryansk were being heavily supported by the Red Army Air Force schedule to bomb and strafe German concentrations and supply dumps, the communiqué added. Thirty-six German planes were shot down in combat during the day, the Russians said.

Sicily:

Troina Taken By Americans

Troina, key mountain position in the hills protecting the Germans' Mt. Etna flank, has been captured by American soldiers after one of the most savage battles of the Sicilian campaign, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced.

American forces also occupied the island of Ustica, in the Tyrrhenian Sea 40 miles north of Palermo Headquarters reported.

American naval and military forces took about 100 Italian soldiers and sailors prisoner at Ustica, and found 216 Italian civil prisoners on the island. Ustica has been used by the Fascists as a penal settlement.

All Germans fled Ustica July 11, the Italians said. The civil population of the tiny patch of volcanic land, two miles long and a mile wide, consists of about 1,100 persons. Many were destitute and without water.

Enemy Lighter, E-Boats Sunk

American destroyers patrolling south of the Lipari Islands off the northeastern coast of Sicily on the night of Aug. 3 sank one heavily-armed enemy lighter and one of two escorting E-boats.

The British Navy, besides pounding the vital coastal road near Taormina, also patrolled waters close inshore, and minesweepers are clearing the channel into Catania, a communiqué said.

American destroyers patrolling off Palermo drove away five enemy E-boats, and patrol torpedo boats have swept the waters as fass east as the Gulf of Gioia on the western coast of the toe of Italy without meeting enemy sea traffic.

Heavy allied bombers rocked Messina and medium bombers pounded road communications at Randazzo and gesso yesterday.

Near the foot of towering Mt. Etna, British and Canadian troops were slowly closing in on Adrano, about 16 miles southeast of Troina.

Adrano was being strongly defended for, after Catania's fall, it remained one of the enemy's last strongly-fortified positions on the southwestern base of Mt. Etna. British forces advancing from the southwest, however, were reported in field dispatches to have penetrated within 2,000 yards of the stronghold and Canadian troops fought to within 4,000 yards from the west.

Solomons:

U. S. Airmen Down 7 Zeros

While mopping-up operations progressed against isolated groups around newly conquered Munda, American air forces shot down 7 out of 30 Zeros encountered in the Northern Solomons in the Buin-Faisi area, Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific announced.

To the northeast of New Georgia, on which Munda is located, a particularly heavy air raid was directed at the enemy seaplane base of Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island. According to the Berlin Radio, quoting Tokyo, the raiding force comprised 127 bombers. It was the second raid this week.

Meanwhile, Army engineers and Navy Seabees rushed in equipment and began immediate reconstruction of the pitted and battle-scarred Munda airfield.

Munda still is only a small bit out of Japan's vast new empire, but its possession gives the Allies another airfield in the chain of bases they are slowly building toward the heart of this empire.

The immediate task ahead is capture of Vila airfield on Kolombangara Island only nine miles from Munda. This field often has been bombarded by warships and has been hit by planes scores of times since its discovery in January.

But awareness of tasks still ahead did not deter American troops from celebrating the first anniversary of their offensive in the Solomons.

It was just a year ago that United States Marines swarmed onto Guadalcanal and captured the airfield there in just two days from the surprised Japanese.

American soldiers took 32 days to occupy the Munda base but the Japanese were more prepared for an attack. There still is enemy resistance on New Georgia Island around Bairoko Harbor, 10 miles north of Munda, but the conquest of the island should be much quicker than the time taken to subdue Japanese on Guadalcanal.

Although the air strip on Guadalcanal, which was later named Henderson Feld, was taken in two days, enemy resistance on the island was not overcomé until six months later during last February. Since then that Southern Solomons island has grown in importance as an Allied base.

Russian Soldiers Return to Orel

Associated Press Radiophoto

Some of the Men Who Keep Coming Back on Road to Berlin

Russian soldiers who have just re-entered Orel rest in May First Square. This photo was radioed from Moscow to New York Aug. 6.

"Battle of Japan" Looms Says Halsey

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in South Pacific, Aug. 7

Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., forecasting an assault upon Japan itself, declared today that American forces would "push forward until the Battle of the South Pacific becomes the Battle of Japan."

Marking the first anniversary of the initial American offensive to drive the enemy back from the South Seas, Admiral Halsey told correspondents:

"We view what lies ahead with the satisfaction that comes from having thus far soundly beaten a powerful enemy in every phase of air and sea warfare."

China:

14th Air Force Count 9 to 1

The count stands at 9 to 1 in favor of Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's 14th United States Air Force in the matter of enemy planes definitely destroyed at the end of 13 months of operations in China, it was announced from Kunming.

This ratio does not include 166 Japanese planes claimed as probably destroyed in aerial combat.

The figures, released at the headquarters of the 14th USAAF on the comparative enemy and American losses from July 4, 1942, when the United States took over from the American Volunteer Group to Aug. 4, 1943, show:

Enemy losses in the air, 312. Enemy losses on the ground, 130—total 442. Enemy planes probably destroyed in the air, 166. United States losses in the air, 36. United States losses on the ground, 15—total, 51.

"Figures on our losses are those due to enemy action and do not include accidental losses," General Chennault explained.

In a press conference, General Chennault announced that the total enemy shipping sunk by the 14th Air Force during July was 41,000 tons with another 35,000 tons damaged. Reliable reports confirmed the sinking of a 7,000-ton Japanese freighter at Haipong in the July 10 raid, he said.

At Sea:

Figures Given on Axis Ship Losses

During the 46 months of the war up to June 30, a total of 9,045,683 gross tons of German and Italian shipping were captured, sunk or damaged by surface ships, submarines, aircraft or mines of the Allied navies, the British Admiralty announced from London.

The totals do not include losses inflicted by the Russian Navy and Air Force.

The announcement said also that total German and Italian merchant shipping sunk or damaged had increased by more than 2,863,000 tons during the past year.

De Gaulle Employs New Status

Continued from Page 1

in French Africa at the time of his arrival.

Now he is after doubtful characters among the rank and file of civil servants here who have been balancing on the political tightrope since 1939. Some of these were prewar appointees. Others were installed during the period of Vichy control here. Yet others were brought in during the political turbulence between the time of United Nations landings Nov. 8 and the time the French Committee of National Liberation was established.

General de Gaulle is intent also on effecting other reforms here outside problems of administration. One of the chief of these is restoration of liberty to the press. This has been mainly a propaganda instrument ever since the fall of France. As a result it has lost its character, independence, and quality and has become merely a mirror for successive prevailing influences. Sometimes it has reflected conflict between influences seeking to prevail.

Tendency in Press

Now the prevailing influence is de Gaullist. I have been told by spokesmen for the French Committee of National Liberation's Commissarie for Information that there is no pressure on Algerian newspapers to play up General de Gaulle or instruction to editors as to handling, headlines, or the position they must give stories.

As a matter of fact, General de Gaulle has been given a big play in the press here ever since he arrived in Africa, even in the Depeche Algerienne, which is less well disposed toward him than the rival morning daily, L'Echo d'Alger. This is particularly noticeable when Gen. Henri Giraud is away visting the United States and Britain.

It will be interesting to see whether the concession of greater freedom provides an opportunity for the press to be worked by anti-de Gaullist campaigners busy behind the scenes. One of the most influential of these is the rich industrialist, Lemaigre Debreuil, who was one of the men responsible for bringing General Giraud to North Africa but is now bitterly opposed to military generals being in administrative power.

"Fourth Republic"

Back of General de Gaulle's general reform program is his constantly expressed resolve that the Government established in liberated France must be the "Fourth Republic," not the Third. In his thought this phrase means a Government with some stabilizing characteristics of the United States and without the worse characteristics of the French prewar Government.

He has declared he is intent, therefore, on insuring against vacillation, inertia, complaisance, submissiveness, and unprogressiveness, and a state of mind in which the people know what is the right thing to be done but haven't the courage to do it. These he defines as deficiencies which led France to disaster and marked the French Foreign Offices' handling of affairs such as Italian interference in Spain and transactions with Hitler, Mussolini, and Munich, and French national conduct in the war.

Many Frenchmen still are around, oustide of as well as among supporters of Generals Giraud and de Gaulle, whom General de Gaulle considers as champions rather of the old Third Republic than his projected new Fourth. Some of them have hearing as advisers to the United States and Britain.

Military Reforms Made

Now that the vexing question of Commandership in Chief of the unified French armed forces has been solved by the appointment of General Giraud, work is going ahead with military reforms upon which General de Gaulle has been specifically intent.

One military reform already put into effect is reduction of the retirement age from command in the field. This is done on a sliding scale from generals down to majors, except for those in administrative jobs or with staff appointments. It means elimination at the present time of 40 generals among senior officers affected.

Not only is this seen to make for enhanced efficiency, but it also eleminates in the least contentious manner a certain number of officers whose sentiments are open to question.

Another activity of General de Gaulle's is to bring people here up to date in connection with "underground" movements in France for whom he claims to speak. A majority of North African officials are further out of touch with the motherland than the group which is gathered around General de Gaulle and he sees appreciation of what Frenchmen are thinking in France as one of the most important duties of Frenchmen carrying on the temporary government here pending liberation of France by force of arms.

Attacks From Left

While thrusting hard after his various reforms, General de Gaulle himself is being attacked in various quarters. Criticism which used to come mainly from the right is now coming mainly from the left and persons with personal axes to grind have moved toward the left in order to generate utmost friction.

But, broadly speaking, the new French administrative setup is accounted satisfactory here. General Giraud's influence is now confined exclusively to his duties as Commander in Chief of all French forces responsible to the Defense Committee, of which General de Gaulle is President. All along General Giraud has declared himself to be anxious to avoid involvement in politics and I understand it was he who suggested that the handling of such matters here should be entrusted to Admiral Jean Danlan at the much-criticized period when the latter was brought here by the Allies.

General Giraud certainly is freed of such involvements now, while General de Gaulle is pressing his hardest for recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation by the United States and British Governments. American opposition to such development is seen to be his biggest obstacle as the matter acquires urgency in the French view by the possibility of an Italian appeal for an armistice. The fall of Sicily is believed bound to follow soon upon the capture of Catania by the British Eighth Army.

American Fliers Interned at Ankara

New York, Aug. 7

The London Radio reported today in a broadcast recorded by CBS that several American fliers who took part in the raid on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania have arrived at Ankara, Turkey, where they are to be interned.

The fliers are part of the crews of the eight Liberators forced down in Turkey. Sixty members of the crews are being interned in Ankara, the broadcast said.

Berlin Tries to Prevent Mass Exodus of Residents

Continued from Page 1

to the English radio on which the question has been thoroughly discussed.

In farms and small and middle-sized towns, too, people are now more accustomed to keeping themselves informed in this way than they were some months ago. As many persons are skeptical of any official news many tried to get at the facts by word of mouth from foreigners, conquered workers, and neutrals.

Germany is far from being as "ripe" for change as Italy was before Mussolini's fall. However, symptoms which were chronic in Italy before the fall are already observable in embryo in Germany.

People hear the Allied radios more every day, though unlike the Italians, don't grant them so much credence, nor does one find such ardent adherents of the news and news reporters from England and America as were and still are common in Italy.

Punishments are still handed out for listening to the foreign radio, though more often more severely when the news is spread further.

People wearing their party badges are less in evidence every day as the future becomes more uncertain. In a circle of acquaintances of one person as many as four or five National Socialists ceased wearing the badge in public, though they still permit themselves this dubious pleasure in the privacy of their own homes. The example of the fate of Fascists in Italy has increased this tendency.

The press has even been forced to print an admonition to party members not to leave off their badges now that the Army is not winning the victories it used to win.

Violence which broke out against Fascists in Northern Italy is reported in the Swiss press to have been repeated at Gelsenkirchen, Essen and Bochum on a much smaller scale against Nazi party chieftains, three or four of whom were painfully injured.

Signs have appeared in the streets of Berlin, Cologne, and Munich "Let Hitler go too." Evacuees from Hamburg who saw party bosses riding through in sleepers tried to break the windows out of protest as other cars were filled with refugees in overcrowded and unhygienic conditions.

Germans leaders seem to have taken a mental note of the Rome bombing and its connection with the change in Government. They fear that it is the Allies' intention to repeat this successful experiment by bombing Berlin thoroughly.

Confer at Berlin

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP) — A German broadcast heard in London today said German newspapers had published pictures of various prominent Nazis and high ranking Reich military leaders with the caption that they were conferring in Berlin.

Among those said to be present were Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop; Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler; Propaganda Chief Dr. Joseph Goebbels; Martin Bohrman, Chief of the Nazi Party Chancellery; Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the German High Command; Admiral Karl Dönitz, Navy chief, and Air Force Field Marshal Erhard Milch.

Way Is Being Prepared To Assure Soldier Vote

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois said Aug. 6 he was preparing a bill to compel the Army, as he expressed it, to comply with the spirit and intent of the Service Men's Absentee voting Law.

Mr. Sabath said he had been informed that in the last election Army officers, with few exceptions, did not try to comply with the voting law's provisions, with the result that few soldiers received applications for ballots and election instructions.

Nation's Farm and Factory Manpower Big War Problem

Continued from Page 1

quarters authorized a 60-day stay of induction for West Coast aircraft workers. A more permanent answer may come from Byrnes after completion of the present survey.

Labor Deeply Disturbed

In a matter of related interest, it is evident that leaders of organized labor are deeply disturbed over the ruling of Francis Biddle, Attorney General, that under the hastily drafted Smith-Connally Anti-strike Act any group of employees in a plant, no matter how small, may be entitled to a Government-conducted strike ballot, even though a union in that plant may be certified as the bargaining agency and have a collective bargaining agreement forbidding strikes.

The position of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on this opinion is that it will result in chaos, that it does not reflect the intention of Congress, though it may be implicit in the law, and that it will handicap responsible union leaders in carrying out their no-strike pledge.

Mr. McNutt released an exchange of telegrams with Senator Wheeler disclosing that the Senator was not entirely in accord with the Manpower Chief's contention that the drafting of fathers was the only alternative to risking war production failures by taking non-fathers off crucial work.

"Why," Senator Wheeler had asked, "spend billions in countries which have not sent a single soldier to the front and draft American fathers?"

The authorization, he said further, not only works an injustice to many communities and many fathers with small children, but makes it increasingly difficult for many small businessmen to carry on. . . .

"May I respectfully suggest to you that you change the effective date of this order for at least a month and give Congress a chance to definitely define its policy with reference to the matter."

McNutt Takes Firm Stand

Mr. McNutt, stating he acted "after months of most careful consideration of the problem and continuous study of the unfolding facts," replied:

"From time to time I have postponed such action until the point has been reached where postponement is no longer possible.

"In order to meet the monthly calls which have been sent to me by the Army and Navy and which have been approved by the Commander-in-Chief I must make available additional forces of military manpower or be responsible for a serious crisis in war-production industries by the withdrawal of thousands of men whose occupational deferment is absolutely essential to the continued efficiency and productiveness of these industries."

French Air Service Extended in Africa

LONDON, Aug. 7 (CBS)—The French Air Service in Western and Equatorial Africa has been enlarged and tied up with the service already existing, according to the London radio.

"Planes will now stop at numerous towns including Algiers, Dakar, Brazzaville, Djibouti and Tannanarive," BBC added.

U. S. and Britain Planning Limited French Recognition

Continued from Page 1

nition, as a base from which to carry on maneuverings looking toward political position and power in postwar France. The American Government believes the French Committee should devote its full attention to developing a unified effort to speed the rearmament and co-ordination of all French forces outside France and produce strategy and offensives looking to the liberation of the French homeland.

Russia Informed

It is believed the recognition formula will be so worded that it can be withdrawn should General de Gaulle or any other Frenchman make the Committee into a vehicle for the political advancement of a particular faction.

President Roosevelt, it is recalled, declared a month ago that it would be impossible to "recognize" any French Government now because 90 per cent of all French were still living under the Nazi heel. This statement is being borne out in the American proposals limiting recognition of the Committee to authority outside of Metropolitan France.

It is believed that Russia is being kept informed of the progress of negotiations, but whether Russia will be inclined to limit its recognition similarly is not known.

Swedish Groups To Aid Prisoners

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 7—Twenty Christian organizations in Sweden, composing a religious union known as Help the Victims of the War, expect shortly to get permission from Russia to work among German prisoners of war in the Soviet. After that, they think it possible that they will be allowed to begin work among Russian war prisoners in Germany.

At present most of the activities of Help the Victims of the War have been carried on in Germany, where several secretaries work among English, Belgian, Serbian, and Polish prisoners.

The Swedish religious workers already have had contact with prisoners of war from 27 countries.

Lawyer Returns Check; Was $2 Million Too Much

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 7 (AP)—Lawyer H. Hoyle Smathers slit open the envelope and gasped: Out came a cashier's check for $2,000,600.

A moment's reflection, and he regretfully concluded the bank's check writing machinery must have bolted.

The check was from a man who owed him $600.

Mr. Smathers returned the check to the bank, in Western North Carolina, with a request that the surplus $2,000,000 be removed.

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Truth in Trifles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST PEOPLE measure up to fine expressions of courage, strength, and unselfishness in a crisis or an emergency. But manifesting those same virtues in everyday trifles seems to be an achievement beyond the average human capacity.

However, it is not impossible, and one of the surest evidences of genuine Christianity in daily living is the ability to express consistently in small matters the strength and power which become so apparent in the spectacular triumphs of heroic moments.

That which Christian Science designates as error, in other words, the carnal mind, may suggest that expressing truth in trifles is an unattractive, useless, and inconvenient procedure. Error plies its fruitless trade by attempting to convince the children of God that they prefer the easy way rather than the spiritual effort, the upward reach, which is required in order to live the truth at all times.

* * *

A little boy of eleven, who was a pupil in a Christian Science Sunday School, put a question to his teacher one Sunday morning, the roots of which struck far deeper than he realized. The teacher had been pointing out to the pupils some of the ways in which Christian Science enables its students to overcome the countless hindering claims of material thinking that seem to assail and obstruct human progress and happiness. Suddenly the lad asked candidly, "What if you really want error?"

A surprised stare from the class brought forth the explanation that for the past week the boy had been at home with a slight case of influenza; this was not especially uncomfortable, but was sufficient, so his parents thought, to keep him out of school, and to give him added attention at home, which was greatly to his liking. Altogether the situation was not an unpleasant one, and yet the boy's grasp of Christian Science told him instinctively that he had not gained a victory at all, even though he had completely recovered from the illness.

* * *

The teacher explained to the class that the desire for error in any form, or willingness to experience it or to be comfortable in it, is strictly dishonest in the light of Christian Science. The successful practice of Christian Science, even in its simplest demonstrations, is founded on honesty, which searches even the uttermost recesses of one's thoughts and motives.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 123), **"Seeing that we have to attain to the ministry of righteousness in all things, we must not overlook small things in goodness or in badness, for 'trifles make perfection,' and 'the little foxes . . . spoil the vines.'"**

These "small things" in which the "ministry of righteousness" must become apparent are discovered continually in the common, workaday world about us. In the memorable twelfth chapter of Romans, Paul, that fearless explorer in spiritual realms, names in plain terms some of the practical duties indispensable to the daily unfoldment of a true Christian's life.

For instance, he recommends, **"He that giveth, let him do it with simplicity; he that ruleth, with diligence; he that sheweth mercy, with cheerfulness."** Simple virtues these—simplicity, diligence, cheerfulness—virtues which can be and should be put into practice everywhere and every day. Then he continues in part: **"Let love be without dissimulation. Abhor that which is evil. Cleave to that which is good. . . . Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; . . . not slothful in business; . . . patient in tribulation; continuing instant in prayer."**

* * *

Paul, like his great Master, Christ Jesus, was a firm believer in living the truth in daily details and letting emergencies be met victoriously by the strength and calmness learned through lesser demonstrations. Christ Jesus, on whose teachings Christian Science is founded, spent thirty years making these lesser demonstrations while learning the divine truths which finally enabled him to walk on the water and raise the dead. Had he refused or neglected to practice the truth in small matters, would he have been prepared to perform those "mighty works" of his public ministry? He said to his disciples (Luke 16:10), **"He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much."**

What we term "big problems" may never have to be met if we firmly entrench ourselves in daily kindness, instant prayer in small difficulties, constant gratitude for blessings, steadfast refusal to grant reality to even minor manifestations of discord, delay, injustice, gossip, and the countless cries of evil for recognition.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 390), **"Truth will at length compel us all to exchange the pleasures and pains of sense for the joys of Soul."**

But why wait to be compelled? Why not do it now—and willingly? Why not watch our thinking, our speech, our small, impulsive actions, ever more closely, so that we may express the divine nature better? It is by far the happier way and the shortest route to enduring joy and lasting attainments.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

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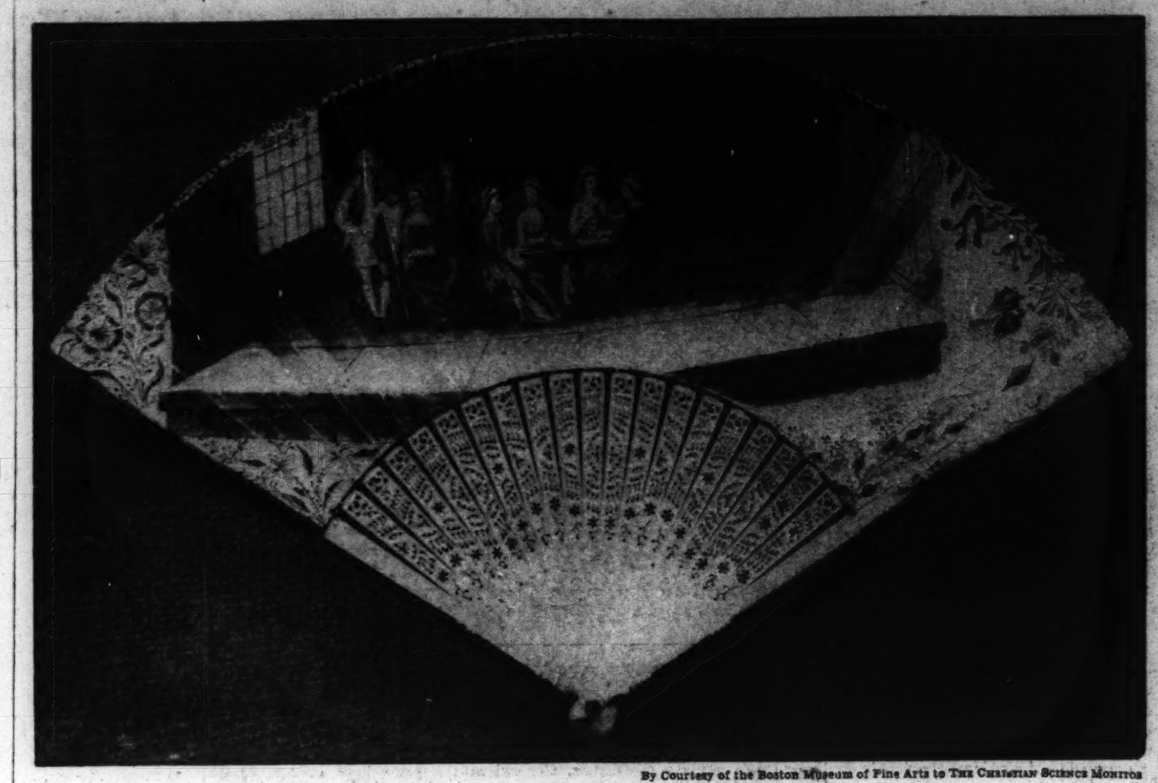

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ENGLISH FAN FROM THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

HERE IS AN engaging souvenir, in which decorative art and portraiture are combined. It is said to have been made in England, at the order of Governor Hutchinson of Massachusetts, and upon it he and his wife and his four sisters were portrayed in a somewhat formal conversation piece.

This fan is reminiscent of an age when, in Europe, fans were extremely popular. They were first used generally in southern countries, such as Italy and Spain, later spreading north to France and England. Many French fan-makers of the seventeenth century fled into England at the critical time of the Edict of Nantes; there they carried on their trade and perfected their art.

Wahrheit in Geringfügigkeiten

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE MEISTEN Menschen bringen in einer Krise oder in dringender Not erstaunlichen Mut, ungeahnte Stärke und Selbstlosigkeit zum Ausdruck. Aber das Bekunden derselben Tugenden in alltäglichen Geringfügigkeiten scheint eine die menschliche Durchschnittsfähigkeit übersteigende Leistung zu sein.

Es ist jedoch nicht unmöglich; und einer der sichersten Beweise echten Christentums im täglichen Leben ist die Fähigkeit, in kleinen Dingen unbeirrt die Stärke und die Kraft auszudrücken, die in den auffallenden Triumphen heldenmütiger Augenblicke so klar hervortreten.

Was die Christliche Wissenschaft als „Irrtum" bezeichnet, mit andern Worten, der fleischliche Sinn, mag uns einreden, daß das Ausdrücken der Wahrheit in Geringfügigkeiten ein reizloses, nutzloses und unbequemes Verfahren sei. Der Irrtum treibt sein fruchtloses Geschäft, indem er die Kinder Gottes zu überzeugen sucht, daß sie den leichten Weg der geistigen Anstrengung dem Höherstreben vorziehen, das erforderlich ist, die Wahrheit allezeit zu leben.

Ein kleiner elfjähriger Junge, der eine christlich-wissenschaftliche Sonntagsschule besuchte, richtete eines Sonntagmorgens an seinen Lehrer eine Frage, die viel tiefer wurzelte, als er sich bewußt war. Der Lehrer hatte den Schülern auf einige Arten gezeigt, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft ihre Anhänger befähigt, die zahllosen hindernden Ansprüche des materiellen Denkens zu überwinden, die den menschlichen Fortschritt und das menschliche Glück zu bestürmen und aufzuhalten scheinen. Plötzlich fragte der Kleine ganz aufrichtig: „Ja, wenn man aber den Irrtum wirklich haben will?"

Ein erstauntes Aufhorchen der Klasse führte zu der Erklärung, daß der Junge in der vergangenen Woche wegen leichter Influenza zu Hause geblieben war. Diese war nicht besonders unbequem, genügte aber nach Ansicht seiner Eltern, ihn nicht in die Schule zu schicken und ihm zu Hause größere Aufmerksamkeit zu schenken, was ihm sehr gefiel. Die Lage war durchaus nicht unangenehm. Dennoch sagte ihm sein Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft unwillkürlich, daß er überhaupt keinen Sieg gewonnen hatte, obgleich er von der Krankheit vollständig geheilt war.

Der Lehrer erklärte der Klasse, daß das Verlangen nach Irrtum in jeder Form oder die Willigkeit, ihn zu erfahren oder sich wohl in ihm zu fühlen, im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft durchaus unehrlich ist. Die erfolgreiche Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft selbst in ihren einfachsten Beweisen beruht auf Ehrlichkeit, die sogar in die verborgensten Winkel unseres Denkens und unserer Beweggründe eindringt.

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 123): „Da wir wissen, daß wir das Wirken der Gerechtigkeit in allen Dingen erreichen müssen, dürfen wir Geringfügigkeiten im Guten oder Bösen nicht übersehen; denn ‚Geringfügigkeiten machen vollkommen', und ‚die kleinen Füchse . . . verderben die Weinstöcke'".

Diese „Geringfügigkeiten", in denen das „Wirken der Gerechtigkeit" zum Vorschein kommen muß, sehen wir fortwährend in der gewöhnlichen Alltagswelt um uns her. In dem denkwürdigen 12. Kapitel seines Briefs an die Römer nennt Paulus, der unerschrokkene Forscher im geistigen Reich, in klaren Ausdrücken einige für die tägliche Entfaltung eines wahrhaft christlichen Lebens unerläßliche praktische Pflichten.

Er empfiehlt z. B.: „Gibt jemand, so gebe er einfältig. Regiert jemand, so sei er sorgfältig. Übt jemand Barmherzigkeit, so tue er's mit Lust". Welch einfache Tugenden—Einfachheit, Sorgfalt, Freudigkeit—Tugenden, die überall und jeden Tag in die Tat umgesetzt werden können und sollten! Dann fährt er fort: „Die Liebe sei nicht falsch. Hasset das Arge, hanget dem Guten an. Die brüderliche Liebe untereinander sei herzlich. . . . Seid nicht träge in dem, was ihr tun sollt. . . . Seid geduldig in Trübsal, haltet an am Gebet".

Paulus glaubte wie sein großer Meister Christus Jesus fest daran, daß man die Wahrheit in den täglichen Einzelheiten leben und Schwierigkeiten durch die Stärke und Ruhe, die man durch geringere Beweise gelernt hat, überwinden lassen muß. Christus Jesus, auf dessen Lehren die Christliche Wissenschaft gegründet ist, brachte 30 Jahre damit zu, diese geringeren Beweise zu erbringen, während er die göttlichen Wahrheiten lernte, die ihn schließlich befähigten auf dem Wasser zu gehen und die Toten aufzuwecken. Hätte er sich geweigert, die Wahrheit im Kleinen anzuwenden, wäre er dann vorbereitet gewesen, die „mächtigen Werke" seines öffentlichen Wirkens zu vollbringen? Er sagte zu seinen Jüngern (Luk. 16, 10): „Wer im Geringsten treu ist, der ist auch im Großen treu".

Was wir „große Probleme" nennen, mögen wir nie zu meistern haben, wenn wir uns fest verschanzt haben in tägliche Freundlichkeit, unaufhörliches Beten in kleinen Schwierigkeiten, beständige Dankbarkeit für Segnungen, standhafte Weigerung, selbst geringfügigen Kundwerdungen der Disharmonie, der Verzögerung, der Ungerechtigkeit, müßigen Redens und den zahllosen Forderungen des Bösen nach Anerkennung Wirklichkeit beizumessen.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. 390): „Die Wahrheit wird uns alle schließlich dazu zwingen, die Freuden und Schmerzen der Sinne gegen die Freuden der Seele auszutauschen".

Aber warum sollen wir warten, bis wir gezwungen werden? Warum es nicht jetzt und gern tun? Warum geben wir auf unser Denken, unser Reden, unsere kleinen, impulsiven Handlungen nicht noch genauer acht, so daß wir die göttliche Art besser ausdrücken können? Es ist bei weitem der freudigere und der kürzeste Weg zu dauernder Freude und bleibenden Errungenschaften.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

English by Adoption

I'M ON MY way to a foreign port in England.

I'd never heard of it before. It lies in a fold of high cliffs under whose shadow the red-sailed *Jean-Baptiste* and the brown-sailed *Marguerite* have taken shelter. In the narrow English streets every second person speaks French or Dutch or Flemish. The English have the slightly abashed air of intruders. Blue-jerseyed fishermen mend their nets on the quay. I try my French on one of them and strike it lucky. The old fellow looks up at me blinking his blue eyes.

"*Mais oui*—I brought my whole family over—my father and mother who are very old, and my wife and children." He does not tell me how he came, and I do not ask him. Others may make that dark and dangerous passage, and, for all he knows, I may be a Fifth Columnist. He has had his fill of that base breed. But he answers other questions.

"Go back after the war? Well—why should I? It's all right here. The people are good people. I am learning to speak English. My children are going to school. They will be like English children. . . .

The host and hostess of the jolly little harborside . . . tell me stories of these refugees. They are fine people, too—hard-working fisherfolk who ask charity of no one; above all, are not sorry for themselves. It will be a good thing if they do stay on.

(I have a flashback of memory to a little London scene. One night, returning from the theatre to my hotel, I heard music—dance music of all things—in the open space provided by a German bomb. Under the starlight, couples were waltzing decorously to the playing of a concertina. They were French people celebrating the Fourteenth of July as they must have done in Paris—or in their own provincial towns. English and American soldiers stood by watching, a little puzzled, half wanting to join in—but too shy and aware that this wasn't their party.

Presently the accordion player broke into the *Marseillaise* and we all stood at attention and sang with tears in our eyes. . . .)

Hundreds of years ago the persecuted Huguenots found refuge in England and brought with them as a gift of gratitude their industry and their genius. Just so this new influx of strangers may add another vigorous strain to the English blood-stream. — From "Flight to England," by I. A. R. WYLIE. (New York: Random House.)

A Lament for Musical Boxes

THE MECHANICAL GENIUS of the present age has decreed that if Mahomet cannot go to the mountain, then the mountain must go to Mahomet; or, in other words, if man does not want to go forth in search of music, he can stay comfortably at home and have it brought to him there. But even in those unenlightened days we had our makeshifts for the genuine article. My father nourished a passion for musical boxes of every description, and the house almost overflowed with them. Some were cunningly designed as bits of ordinary domestic furniture or objects of common use, and the visitor who hung up his hat on a certain peg of the hall rack, or who absent-mindedly abstracted the wrong umbrella from the stand, would be startled at having provoked into life the cheerful strains of *William Tell* or *Fra Diavolo*. But others were serious and solid affairs, elaborate of build, full of strange devices and bringing forth sounds of elfin delight. That delicate tintinnabulating tone, those laughing cascades of crystalline notes, that extravagance of ornament truly rococo, the comic battery of drums and other tiny clattering things, how I loved them then, and how I lament their absence now! For they would seem to have vanished utterly from the earth like a part of some submerged civilization, and though I have wandered over most of the land of their origin in search of surviving specimens, a generation has grown up to which they are almost as unfamiliar as the velocipede or spinning wheel. And yet to have them back again I would cheerfully throw into the sea or on to the dust heap most of those triumphs of modern invention which claim to be trustworthier instruments of reproduction. . . . Although toys, and none pretended they were anything better, they were lovely toys and harmless to offend the most fastidious ear. Hearing them render anything grave or monumental suggested tiny copies of Michael Angelo or John of Bologna done in Dresden or Chelsea porcelain, and if one could not help laughing, at all events the laughter was kindly and affectionate.—From "A Mingled Chime," by SIR THOMAS BEECHAM. (New York: Putnam.)

Of Certain Plots and Plans

MY WIFE AND I live in one of the several squares which claim to be the largest in London. As no one descends to trial by actual measurement, a decision on this point is never likely to be reached. Our square, however, has always prided itself, not so much on its size, as on the combination in its garden of the old and English with the exotic and up-to-date. It was, therefore, quite in character when, early this spring, the Garden Committee resolved itself into a sub-committee on Post-War Planning and Reconstruction.

The garden is, indeed, slightly the worse for war-wear. There is a crater, made by enemy action, in the middle of the tennis lawn. The removal of the peripheral iron railings for salvage has revealed an extremely ragged privet-hedge, which by itself serves neither for decoration nor for enclosure. Every variety of semi-, para-, post-, pre-, and sub-military formation has swept through the garden in the course of maneuvers or drill, and one of them has cut down our venerable monkey puzzle. Bugle practice in squads has frightened away our owls. Finally, the five full-time skilled gardeners have been replaced by an unskilled part-time boy.

* * *

Individual initiative, on the part of square-dwellers, has done what it could to keep some check on this state of affairs. My mother-in-law, who lives across the square from us and remembers her country home and garden, prunes the square rose-beds. Miss Sequence, an art-jeweler, has bordered the crater with large non-precious stones and made it into an ornamental pond; at least, in wet weather, it is an ornamental pond, but in dry weather it reverts to being just an ornamental crater. The ladies and gentlemen of the mixed croquet club have made themselves responsible for mowing all lawns. Various other persons have undertaken to look after shrubs, trees and flowers, in the public interest. But all this has merely touched the fringe and has no long-term reconstructional purpose.

* * *

At the first meeting of the new sub-committee, Mr. Digby, a great pundit for local self-sufficiency and what he calls the National Larder, suggested that, after the war, a herd of cows could be kept in the square to supply us all with milk. Miss Sequence was ready to agree, provided they were black-and-white Frisians to match the bed of black tulips and white narcissi which she was planning along the whole north side of the garden. Mr. Digby said that the cream content of Frisian milk by itself was too low and that a couple of Jerseys would have to be added to the herd. This would, of course, have spoiled the color scheme; but the whole discussion proved academic, as no other members of the sub-committee would hear of the garden being turned into a cow-lease.

Next came the proposal to turn the tennis-court, the slope of which has always made it unsatisfactory, into a bathing-pool. Then the Square Treasurer, who had an aunt in Chile, offered to present us with a grove of monkey puzzles; or, as he called them, Chile pines, to replace the one that had been cut down. And the sub-committee had a vision of some future Tennyson, writing about the moan of doves in immemorial monkey puzzles.

* * *

But it soon became obvious that, if the job of planning was to be done efficiently, in accordance with best square traditions, a full inventory must be drawn up of all that the garden still really contained, in order that all resources might be put to the best use. Mr. Digby resisted this idea strongly and with many arguments. But he concealed his real objection, which was that the inventory must reveal his various private vegetable plots and the two rabbit-hutches which he had hidden and camouflaged in the depth of the square wilderness; he fondly believed that, because the rest of the square turned an indulgent eye from these activities of his, and there was nothing down on paper about them, no one knew of them. Then, suddenly and surprisingly, he gave way. Two members of the sub-committee were commissioned to draw up the inventory.

"Now," said the chairman, "it only remains to fix a date for our next meeting. I suggest a week today, if the inventory can be ready by then."

"Oh, no," said Mr. Digby. "If the inventory is to be complete, it must cover the cycle of a whole year. If it is made in a week, it may omit any number of plants that don't come up till later in the year or that are already over. I propose we meet a year and a day from now."

His strategy was now apparent. In a year, anything might happen. But Mr. Digby is popular; he had been disappointed over his cows, and anyway even unofficial vegetables and rabbits save shipping space. The committee has agreed to adjourn for a year and a day, while the inventory is completed. That is how things stand at present.

P. J. H. H.

The Mighty Energy of London

WE ARE BACK in London, but are going down to Southcombe again very soon. I love these little jaunts to the country. . . . It is such a delight to go there, yet if I had to choose where I would live I would say London every time. . . .

I like the mighty energy of London. . . .

I like the oldness of London, its newness, its comfort, its grandeur and its greenery; I adore its politeness, its impassive police, courteous omnibus conductors, and the strangers who befriend you if you cannot find your way.

I often drive into the country during the winter, and when I leave the dreariness of gathering damp and darkness, I rejoice when I see the warm lights of London in the distance. I love the green places of London. In summer I sometimes lunch in one of the lonelier parts of Hyde Park, where the wood-pigeons share my luncheon, and sheep (rather grubby, I own) crop industriously around me.

I love those quiet bits where I get a few moments' absolute peace.

And I find quiet in my home, for although I can drive to Harrods in the car in just over five minutes, I have the garden where owls hoot incessantly on moonlight nights, blackbirds flute gay defiance to the faintly distant hum of traffic, while at dawn they sing alone to an otherwise still and silent world.

I like the Serpentine, too, and the water in St. James's Park where strange birds eye me stupidly, yet are marvellously alert for food.

And I love the changing of the Guard and the glittering Lifeguards who ride up the Mall. — From "My Scottish Husband," by LADY NEISH. (New York: Dutton.)

A Summer Night

We will remember this walk, this summer night,
The wind in our faces, the memories drifting
Back to us like the sticks we threw into the pool,
And which, after floating to the outlet,
Found another current and came back again.
There were memories of lakes and hills,
The song of the last vesper sparrow
In the evening meadow. Your voice, sounding,
Came with the echoes, the soft rippled currents.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1943

U-Boats Expected to Make Bold Strokes as They Approach Defeat

Hitler Called Only One Not Sure They're Beaten

Berlin's claim that it has new devices to enable underseas crews to counteract many of the Allied defense methods remains to be proved—United Nations' supplies go through in mounting volume.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The U-boat has been all but beaten. Everybody knows it but Hitler. And his education is progressing as rapidly as is possible with a backward student.

The Berlin Radio's recent announcement that new devices have been developed which will enable the submarine to nullify many of the Allied defense measures may be either fiction or fact. But it shows unmistakeably that some Germans, at least, now realize that only a last, desperate effort can possibly retrieve the battle of the seas on which the Reich had pinned so many of its hopes.

Some idea of the extent to which the U-boat menace has been overcome can be gained from a recent report by Lieut. Gen Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Army's Service Forces. General Somervell declared that supplies sent to North Africa and other European war theaters had thus far exceeded the total tonnage sent to Europe from the United States throughout the entire previous war. And he said the losses inflicted by submarine action had been insignificant.

Bottom Drops Out

But more impressive than this are figures from German sources, which, although obviously exaggerated, show plainly the remarkable strides made in Allied defense methods.

In March, say the Germans, their U-boats sank 850,000 tons of merchant shipping—the situation was critical for the United Nations at this time. But in April they admit the bag fell off to 415,000 tons, while in May it dropped still further to 327,000 tons. And in June they confess that the bottom dropped out of the whole campaign by listing a toll of only 149,000 tons.

The German Radio Station "Atlantic" asserted on Aug. 1 that the "catch" for July had returned to a respectable figure—351,243 tons—but the broadcaster implied that much if not most of this tonnage was sent to the bottom during the concentrated amphibious assault on Sicily when U-boat commanders had a virtual bridge of ships to choose from.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that the actual losses may be only a fraction of what the enemy claims, although unofficial advices in Washington indicate the German estimate for July is substantially correct. But even if the German claims were accurate down to the last digit the losses would be little more than figurative pinpricks to the phenomenally expanding Allied merchant fleets.

Hopeless Task

When it is understood that the shipping output of the United States alone for 1943 will be in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 tons some idea may be had of the hopeless task to which Hitler assigned his U-boats.

During March, April and May, when the Nazis claimed to have sunk 264 ships, the shipbuilding facilities of the United States alone launched 478 vessels.

The decreased sinkings and the increased launchings are, of course, only half the picture, and the least important half. The other aspect is the truly remarkable gain in the number of U-boats that have been sunk by Allied air or naval action, or, better still, those which could not be built.

It has been estimated that during the first 44 months of the war an average of five German submarines were knocked off every 30 days.

In May, however, the monthly score had jumped to 30, and in the past 90 days there is excellent reason to believe that more U-boats were sunk than the Germans could turn out.

Twenty-Odd Factories

It probably will not be known until long after the war is over just how many submarines the Germans have been turning out. Some estimates have run as high as 30 a month. But a monthly average of 15 probably will be found nearer the truth, for even the United States, with its incomparably superior resources, has not been able to produce anything like 30 a month.

For the most part, Germany's undersea craft have been built in 20-odd factories and assembled in shipyards on the Baltic and North Sea coast. Outstanding among these shipyards was the Blohm and Voss yard in Hamburg, which the recent all-out attacks by the RAF are believed to have razed from one end to the other.

Conservative estimates put the reduction in U-boat production as a result of Allied air action at something in excess of 25 per cent. The chances are it is greatly in excess of 25 per cent. Yet even if we accept this figure, it becomes obvious that a shattering blow has been dealt to the German submarine weapon. It means that if the Reich's production capacity was 25 a month, Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz lost 22 craft during May and June alone which he could not replace.

There is also another field in which the war of attrition against the U-boats is having a profound effect—the vitally important field of morale.

During World War I no announcements were made of U-boat sinkings on the theory that when a submarine was missing and the entire crew had to be considered expended, the effect on the morale of the remaining submarine personnel would be adverse. And this is one of the reasons why the Allies have persisted in withholding the news of merchant sinkings and other phases of the submarine campaign in this conflict.

As a matter of fact, there is strong evidence that this method is having excellent results. A recent broadcast from Stockholm reported the mass arrests of U-boat crews because of sabotage and mutiny. Previously there had been reports that submarine crews had been tampering with their installations in order to prolong the stay of their ships in port. And Admiral Dönitz is reported to have ordered that returning submarine crews be accommodated during their rest periods in areas "where no British flier makes his appearance." With this order one of Germany's highest authorities openly admits that Allied air raids are having a serious effect on the morale of submarine crews.

It should not be assumed, of course, that the Germans may not be able to regain some degree of success for their undersea activities. According to one report a brand new tactic soon is to be attempted. U-boats will seek to invade Allied ports, particularly those of West Africa and Brazil, instead of stalking their prey on the high seas.

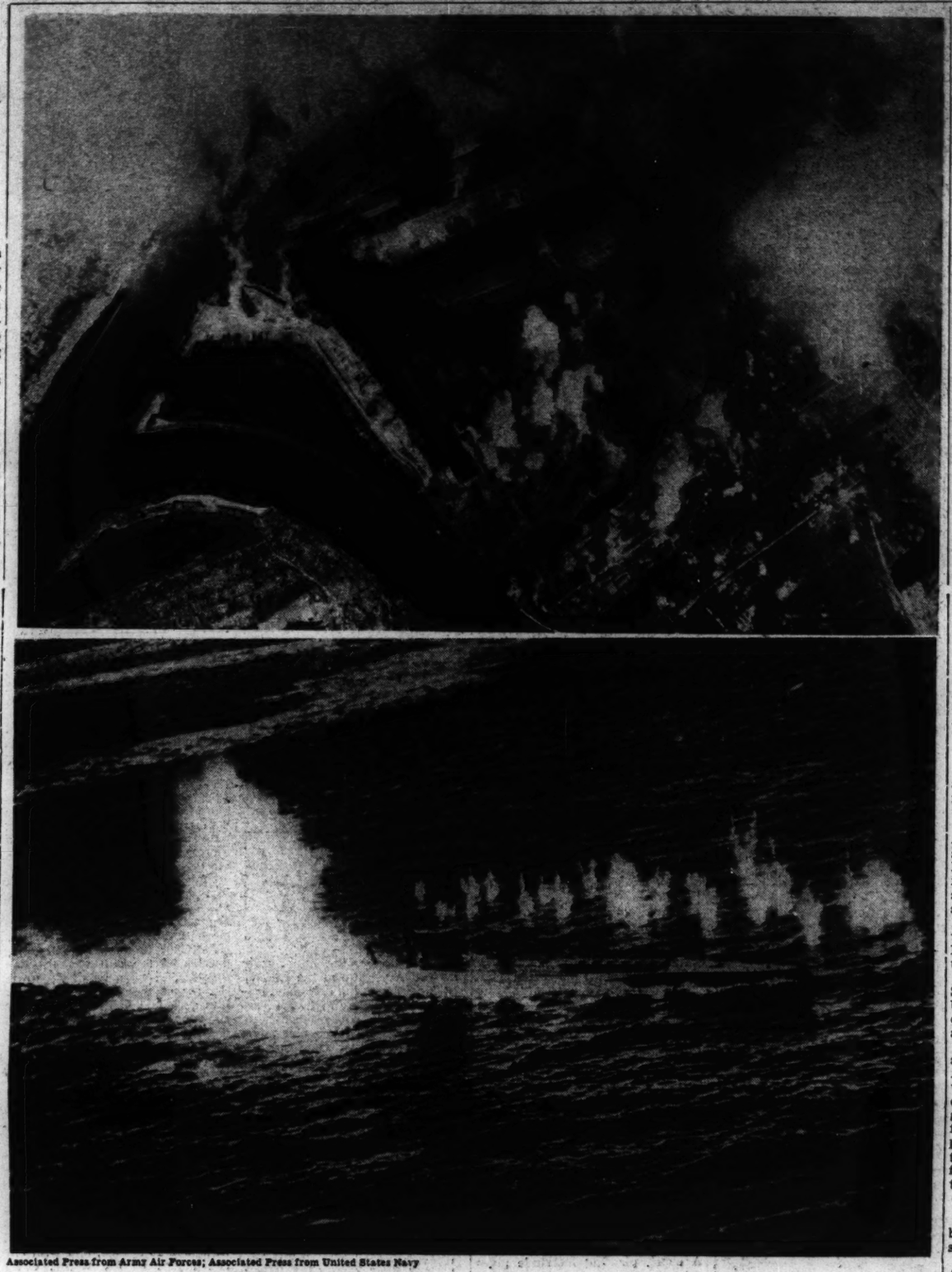
But the fact remains that for the time being, at least, the U-boat has been all but beaten. And there is every reason to believe that the "all but" qualification can be deleted before many more moons have passed.

Gott's Recall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German radio station "Atlantic" has confirmed earlier reports from secret station "Gustav Siegfried I" that Vice-Admiral Eberhart Gott has been recalled from the German U-boat command. He has taken command of the German speedboat fleet, and Grand Admoral Karl Dönitz directs the U-boats.

"Atlantic" stated that the six months during which Admiral Gott was in charge were the most catastrophic ones for the German U-boat fleet. The removal of Admiral Gott, it was added, would certainly strengthen the morale of the submarine crews.



Associated Press from Army Air Forces; Associated Press from United States Navy

Bombing and Strafing Do Effective Work on U-Boats

Top—While a screen of smoke from previous attacks hangs over the devastated port of Hamburg, bomb bursts from an attack by United States Flying Fortresses add their shattering blasts to the wreckage. Bursts hit the great Howaldtswerke shipyards, production center for U-boats in the port which gave haven to one third of the German undersea fleet. Hamburg was hit in greatest force in nine heavy raids in ten days. A Danish consular official estimates 200,000 fatalities in the raids. Below—As a bomb explodes on a Nazi submarine, another plane pours a machine gun attack across its decks, the bullets kicking up spray.

Food From Latin America Great Potential for Allies

Relieved of prospects of armed conflict on their own soil, nations of Southern Hemisphere take their stand in the farm furrows instead of in the front lines of distant battlefields.

Food for Freedom
Thirtieth Article in a Series

Latin America frequently is mentioned as a rich source of food to strengthen the United Nations in their advance toward large-scale offensive action and relief-feeding operations on an unprecedented scale. The following article explores Latin-American food possibilties.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Arrival in Argentina of a joint Anglo-American food mission underlines the importance attached by the United Nations to possibilities of buttressing their own hard-pressed farm fronts by stimulating food production in Latin America.

Freed from prospects of armed conflict on its soil during this war, Latin America responds to the Allied call by new efforts to marshal soldiers of the plow. Latin America's major war contribution may turn out to be on the line of furrows and of harvests instead of on distant battlefields.

A word of caution needs to be sounded at the outset. Multiple difficulties, including distance from famine zones, shortages of needed farm machinery, scarcity of ships to transport Latin American food, and hunger areas within the continent itself, must be reckoned.

Outside Fighting Zones

Even so, Washington and London are exploring Latin America's food potential with increasing interest. Alone among major land areas of the globe the South American Continent is both outside the fighting zones and relieved of the necessity to drain its manpower into armies. To be sure, Brazil is preparing to send some troops overseas. But the other 19 countries of Latin America, with the possible exception of Mexico and Bolivia, are not likely to enter active fighting.

Meanwhile, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Russia, and the United States—chief food exporters for the Allies—have become arsenals even more than larders.

Farmers of the United States and Canada share with Latin Americans in having fields to till where bombs do not fall and tanks do not lay waste the ripening grain, as at Orel. But northern farmers are striving to meet higher production goals against the multiple difficulties of short manpower, flood, drought, and less machinery than they need.

Urgent Questions

The questions of over-all urgency before the Anglo-American food specialists in Buenos Aires are:

1. How much food can Latin America spare for export in the immediate future?
2. Are ships available to move this food?
3. Looking ahead, how can Latin-American food production be increased and integrated with post-war plans of the United Nations?

Right now, Argentina is burning corn for fuel.

Buenos Aires could begin shipping wheat that would amount to 6,000,000 metric tons by the end of this year. In terms of slices of bread for hungry Greeks, and others in famine areas of Europe and Asia now in process of liberation, that is a lot of wheat. It is the Argentine carryover as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Because of such cereal surpluses in Argentina, as well as overflowing tropical products in Brazil and Central America, the southern lands sometimes are depicted in the public prints as a bursting storehouse of food. The situation requires closer examination.

It is true that Argentina is burning tons upon tons of corn in its locomotives and other furnaces. Argentina cannot find enough storage space for its wheat. Many kinds of meat abound in Buenos Aires restaurants, where a thick steak still is available by merely calling the waiter.

Latin-American Diversity

Yet some other countries of Latin America are pinched for barest necessities, such as rice. The generally overlooked fact is the diversity of Latin America. The fertile pampas of Argentina, Uruguay, and Southern Brazil must be balanced against the deserts of Peru and Chile, the massive barrier of the Andes where food production must combat frosts even in the short midsummer growing season at high altitudes, and the vast undeveloped solitudes of the jungle.

In terms of food available for immediate export, provided ships can be found, Argentine wheat easily ranks as the largest—but not the most needed—food supply. World shortages are not acute in wheat, other cereals, or even in sugar. The demand is for meat, milk, cheese, butter, eggs, and similar high-protein foods.

Argentine meat exports already are monopolized by the United Nations, with Britain as purchasing agent. The question of meat, therefore, turns on maintaining or increasing Argentine production and how much is available in other countries.

The principal meat-producing areas lie in the southern region of the South American Continent, centering around the Rio de la Plata. Drought and the heavy slaughter of cattle in 1941-42 have reduced meat prospects in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay.

Argentine beef available for export this year is expected to be about 15 per cent below 1942.

Argentine lamb and mutton are up by about 20 per cent.

Pork—a rapidly coming industry in the Argentine—promises substantial increases. From a little more than 1,000,000 hogs in 1938, the Argentine output has jumped to more than 3,000,000 this year. By 1945, double this figure is expected.

10 P. C. Less in Uruguay

Uruguay's exportable surplus of meats is estimated as 10 per cent less than last year.

Paraguay counts on selling 66,000,000 pounds of beef, dressed weight. This is 12 per cent below 1942 exports.

Brazil is conserving its herds by a governmental ban on slaughtering which has been lifted only partially. As a result, 55 per cent less beef will be produced for export than last year.

Recognizing the need to diversify its exports, Argentina for some years has been developing new products such as cheese, butter, and evaporated milk.

Argentine Dairy Products

Argentine exports of cheese have skyrocketed from 700,000 pounds in 1939 to more than 26,000,000 pounds in 1941. An average of 30,000,000 pounds of butter, and 43,000,000 pounds of evaporated and condensed milk goes abroad.

Production of such high-protein foods can be increased greatly, not only in Argentina, but in several other of the Latin-American countries with regions of temperate climate. That belongs to the future. It also depends on price when Latin-American products have to compete in world markets at the end of a long sea haul. But Latin America at least can meet more of its own requirements.

A few of Latin America's other foods present this picture:

Other Foods

Sugar: The sugar bowl of the Caribbean is overflowing with 7,400,000 short tons. All that is needed is shipping to move it.

Peru is able to ship 200,000 tons of sugar outside South America and still supply all its own needs as well as those of neighboring deficit countries. These are Chile, Uruguay, and Bolivia.

Central America as a unit is self-sufficient in sugar. So are the other countries of the Hemisphere not mentioned above.

Corn: Normally Argentina has tremendous stores of corn to sell. When the golden harvest of 1942 rolled into the cribs, most of the 1941 crop still was stored on farms where it had been held because there was no market. During 1942, exports totaled 219,000 metric tons.

Due to shortage of shipping, imports of coal from Britain declined and had to be replaced. So corn became fuel. This and cattle feeding used up a great part of the 1942 crop.

Little if any corn will be available for export from Argentina this year.

Linseed: The important vegetable oil from linseed was available in an exportable surplus last Jan. 1 of about 3,000,000 metric tons at Argentine ports. Use of the seed for fuel this year is reducing stocks rapidly.

Cocoa: The United States, normally importing half of its cocoa requirements from Latin America, now is taking all it can get. This means most of current production for export, so there is no prospect of quick increases in available supplies.

Ship Shortage

Numerous other tropical products, including coffee and the hard-to-do-without banana, are dammed up in Latin America by the shortage of ships.

The drain of commercial bottoms into war has struck not only against Latin America's ability to export food, but to feed itself. Numbers of the Latin-American countries are food importers even in normal times. Deficient in railways and highways, they depend on coastwise ships. Needs of these countries now have to be met under war conditions by added exchange of foods within Latin America. This reduces amounts otherwise available for export.

Literally hundreds of projects are afoot to diversify and increase Latin-American food production. The United States is co-operating actively, not only on a short-term basis under war pressure, but with an eye to the future. While an increase of inter-American trade competition is seen looming as a result, it is desired to make Latin America less dependent on Europe.

Greek Food Relief Service One Year Old

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Three Swedish ships, the Formosa, the Eros and the Camelia, left Montreal, one year ago today, inaugurating large scale food shipments to Greece which are credited with turning back the tide of widespread starvation in that country.

On the first anniversary of the initial voyage, the Greek War Relief Association announced today that these vessels and five sister ships that followed them in this service have now made an aggregate of 26 trips between North America and Greece, carrying 5,882,890 bushels of wheat, 98,400 pounds of flour, 23,004 tons of dried and dehydrated vegetables, 2,071 tons of evaporated milk, 814 tons of soup concentrate, 125 tons of condensed milk, 88 tons of powdeped milk and 65 tons of cod-liver oil.

The vessels have also carried more than $100,000 worth of medicines and medical supplies and a variety of equipment furnished by the Association for the use of the Swedish-Swiss Relief Commission in distributing the food to the Greek provinces and islands. The Association has supplied wheel chairs for crippled Greek soldiers, milk for children and 103,250 standard Red Cross food packages for Greek soldiers in hospitals and for Greek prisoners of war in Germany and Italy.

Interviewed at a Canadian port, Captain Nils Walter of the steamship Camelia said his vessel had completed three voyages between Canada and Greece since August, 1942, and made one trip between Piraeus and Crete.

"On each voyage, the entire cargo has been safely delivered to the Red Cross Relief Commission in Greece," he said. "The other ships on this Greek Relief Service have also delivered their cargoes safely.

South Africa Tells Goebbels: Poll Tightens Empire Bonds

By Alexander Steward

PRETORIA, Aug. 7—The general election in South Africa had implications going far beyond the affairs of the Union itself.

South Africa staged more than its own general election. It became an international laboratory for an experiment in ideologies.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels himself chose the Union as a testing place for his doctrines. He probably thought he had chosen well, that South Africa, in view of its history and racial composition, was perhaps a weak link in the British Commonwealth, that he could more easily sway a nation so far removed from the direct impact of war, and that he could set the two thirds Afrikaans-speaking against the one third English-speaking people.

He sought to make the South African people the guinea pig of his experiment, to prove to the world the potency of his methods. For seven weeks his Zeesen radio station, beamed on the Union, injected into this nation a constant stream of its most virulent poison. Neither Daventry from England nor the local radio attempted to administer any antidote.

The propaganda campaign started on July 7. Dr. Goebbels no doubt hoped to be able to show the world a broken link in the ranks of the United Nations. He hoped also to have good news for his dejected Führer.

Experiment Is Over

The experiment is now over—and it has ended in a smashing triumph for the ideals which oppose the Axis. The general election has completely wiped out two of the opposition parties: the Afrikaner Party and the "New Orderites." Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts's pro-war majority has grown from 20 to 64—still excluding the three representatives of the natives who support the Government's war policy but were not affected by the general election.

Final returns show that the new House of Assembly is constituted as follows, Party leaders being given in brackets:

Pro-war: United Party (Marshal Smuts), 89; Labor Party (Walter Madeley), 9; Dominion Party (Col. C. F. Stallard, 7; Independents, 2; total 107.

Anti-war: Herenigde (Reunited Nationalist) Party (Dr. D. F. Malan), 43.

The United Party alone has a clear majority of 28 over all other parties in the House. Dr. D. F. Malan has strengthened his Party position by two, but the "New Order" and Afrikaner Parties exist no more to vote with him against the Government.

There were scenes of tremendous enthusiasm at the polls on July 7, but even the most optimistic of Marshal Smuts's supporters did not anticipate such a smashing victory. A feature of the returns was the greatly increased majorities for several of the ministers.

For South Africa in particular the far-reaching effects of this victory cannot even be guessed as yet. It is certain, however, that they will be beneficial. Some immediate conclusions stand out. While the Government has been making shooting plans it has also been making building plans. Scrapping those plans at this stage would have brought internal chaos and bankruptcy. Approving them has cleared the way for great industrial and commercial expansion.

Strong Government

It will need a strong Government to carry out the task of post-war reconstruction. South Africa now has such a Government. Moreover, the internal strength of the country will enable it to give a bold lead in co-operation among the territories of the African Continent.

Already Southern Rhodesia has suggested that Marshal Smuts should call a Pan-African Conference. Marshal Smuts himself has been relieved of a multitude of troublesome domestic issues. He will be able to devote more of his time to enhancing the international status of South Africa and to shaping larger policies.

Latin America Workers Ready To Help Italy

By Allied Labor News

HAVANA—The Executive Council of the Confederation of Latin American Workers, CTAL, has pledged full solidarity with the Italian workers in their efforts to restore labor rights and overthrow the last traces of Italian Fascism.

Stressing at its meeting here the need for international labor co-operation to bring about the complete destruction of world Fascism, the Council called for a conference of world labor and voted to affiliate with the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee. Other resolutions called for an investigation of the possibilities for Puerto Rican independence, and pledged, in the name of 4,000,000 CTAL members in 14 countries, that "thousands of Latin American workers stand ready to serve at the battlefronts."

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, CTAL President, announced plans for the creation of national centers to propagate the principles of the Atlantic Charter "which represent peace and justice for America and the world."

He listed the following four-point program for the duration of the war: (1) Increase in production; (2) No strikes and arbitration of all labor disputes; (3) Fight the 'fifth column' and the Spanish Falange; (4) Unity of all national groups to win the war." The post-war aim of Latin American labor, he said, is "the elimination of unemployment, low wages, slums, insecurity, illiteracy and discrimination because of race or sex."

Attending a CTAL meeting for the first time were official delegates from the General Confederation of Workers and the Federation of Free Workers of Puerto Rico, and the Federation of Workers of the Dominican Republic, which previously had not been allowed to maintain connections with organizations outside the country. Among other delegates who attended was Aurelio Alcoba, general secretary of the Confederation of Bolivian Workers, recently released from jail.

But Danube Still Will Be Blue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—You'll address letters to Wien instead of Vienna and to Moskva instead of Moscow if you want to do it properly after the war, a Government agency suggested yesterday.

"The preferred form of addressing a communication to a foreign city after the war should be the official spelling used in the country concerned if that nation uses the Latin alphabet," said Director Meredith F. Burrill of the Board on Geographical Names, a section of the Department of the Interior.

"Every effort is expected to be made to bring the peoples of the world closer together not only economically, but in understanding and language. Uniformity in the spelling of place names most certainly will help in this regard.

"Figure out the delay and confusion in our own post offices when a letter is addressed to Citta del Lago Salato, the Italian for Salt Lake City."

Under Mr. Burrill's suggestion, Leghorn, Italy, would be Livorno; Rome, Roma; Naples, Napoli; Belgrade, Beograd; Bucharest, Bucuresti; Lemberg, Lwiw; Turin, Torino; Warsaw, Warszawa; The Hague, 's Gravenhage.

Nazi Subs Manned By Young Crews

Recorded by CBS

Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz, head of the German Navy, admitted in a speech at Berlin that German U-boats today are manned by young men, who he hoped will one day equal the older men in the German Navy.

Berlin Radio quoted the Admiral as follows:

"The English ridicule my young crews of whom I am proud. They call my commanders babies. But my commanders and their men have shown how babies can hit out. I believe in youth, in its readiness to sacrifice, and I know that one day it will equal the older fighters in the Army and the German Navy."

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Collaboration Is Multiplication

By Margaret Lloyd

Collaboration is a multiplication of ideas, according to Arch Lauterer, the stage designer whose collaboration with Martha Graham and other leading American dancers helped to make the Bennington Festival productions memorable.

"Ideas are tossed into the ring and generate other ideas. It is not a question of mine and thine. It is quite impersonal, a pooling of creative energies for the building of a unified whole.

"Collaboration results in division when it is merely the addition of each artist's contribution, in separate sections."

For example, if the stage designer were to set the scene with the sole idea of making a technical composition of planes or an attractive picture, without regard for what was to take place within the set; or the costume designer were to think only of fashioning stunning clothes, making no allowance for emotional color or the movements of the wearers; if the musician composed the score with his ear on musical values alone, unmindful of timing with movement or words (when used), or with the emotional currents of the piece, his eye averted from the visual prospect; if the lighting technician, with his play of dark and light, did not sustain the changing moods, and if the choregrapher, who provides the heart and soul of the work (we were speaking of dance theater) did not consult with these various artist engineers to achieve an harmonious blend of component parts—that would be very long division indeed. The collaboration that is multiplication replaces this supposititious negative with the affirmative.

* * *

"To do a theater dance production is to match function and form in every detail," Mr. Lauterer says. "The significance of objects, forms and spatial arrangements lies in the degree of resistance projected from them. This resistance, the dynamic expression of forms, sharpens the meaning, both kinesthetically and emotionally, of the dance movement."

Mr. Lauterer's ideas may be in part derived from the stagecraft of Adolphe Appia, but they are individually applied to modern dance theater. Appia began with music as the source of his inspiration, later explored the possibilities of "living light," and even later, after meeting Jaques-Dalcroze, the plastic use of the human acting or dancing body.

"The designed control of lighting planned in collaboration with the movement," Mr. Lauterer says, "helps to determine the appearance of objects and areas of space as they enter into or recede from the action, enabling them to live in time along with the dancers as they proceed from situation to situation."

Meanwhile the music furnishes a continuous propulsion, underscoring, traveling with, or opposing the action. All is inextricably tied together.

"The world for dance must be envisaged before it can be made." The preparation is an evolution of setting, music, and so on, in pace with the development of the choregraphy.

* * *

In a Martha Graham work, her ideas are pretty sure to dominate. She has a voice in every department of her productions. What she does with movement tempers what Mr. Lauterer does with setting, yet he, with his plastic design and recognition of movement as the heart of theater, may influence the choregraphy. As ideas multiply and grow, one cannot always recall their authorship or incipient state. But movement is the keystone of the structure.

In the dance comedy, "Punch and The Judy," "a busy world had to be created to hold the busy action. For the combination of periods and style in movement, there had to be a corresponding combination of styles and periods in setting."

And that is why the focal point of the Three Fates (New England Puritanism again) around a large globe and library chair, against a draped wall, stage right, is done in the style of a Copley painting; the entry to the unpeaceful domicile of Punch and his recalcitrant mate, with its touch of commedia dell' arte, is in Renaissance-Baroque; and the region at stage left, with the wall that turns into a window for The Judy's escapist-dream Pegasus to enter, and below it the "petrified beauty-rest mattress" for Punch to return to between adventures outside and inside the home, is Modern.

The world for dance is neither a conventional stage set nor a copy of the exterior world. It is a world designed for imaginative action, having the phantasmagorial aspect of dream. It must be veracious, not in the sense of material realism, but in that of its own inner realities. Its verisimilitude is imagistic.

"Letter to the World," with its atmosphere of dignity, required a quieter setting, a space for silent moments, silent emotions, though here, too, as indicated in a previous article, the setting participates in the choregraphy. It is interesting to note that one of the Graham productions now in rehearsal was originally drawn from a kindred subject—the Brontës.

* * *

Mr. Lauterer has not actually written a script for a Martha Graham work, but he has often felt the script before it was outlined specifically, and in some cases his ideas of dance theater have no doubt overflowed, even if indirectly, into word, as they have into movement, selection. At any rate, he is designated on the Graham program books as "artistic collaborator," and it is in this capacity he is working with her now.

For a recent Bennington College production, based on Carl Sandburg's "The People, Yes"—an alliance of movement with music and words—he did write the continuity as well as plan the production.

In the first scene—The Family of Man—a speaking Leader stands on a mound downstage, off center, while a group of dancers emerging from an opening in the backcloth suggests through a small number the multitude of earth's people.

The movement in this production he describes as a sort of "time geography" complementing the verses, as it has not in itself the poetic substance or communicativeness of choregraphy. The structure, however, is imaginative, with its flow of people in currents, swirls and countercurrents across a timeless scene, the space not bounded by the stationary wings, its feeling of endlessness enhanced by the bare stage and open backdrop. The threads of verse are caught up separately by the dancers, tossed from one to another, or woven into contrapuntal or unison choruses in conjunction with the movement.

This work was prepared by members of the faculty, assisted by students, and danced and spoken by students, with Mr. Lauterer, who has recently been appointed Director of Theater at Sarah Lawrence College, serving as guest designer and scenarist.

Collaboration is a very democratic kind of creativeness, he thinks, when many artists work together for the creation of a single production. It is especially necessary in dance theater where all is mobile, where each factor must be timed and spaced with consideration for all, and all must be disciplined, but not potentially limited, for the unity of the whole.

This is the second of two articles based on an interview with Arch Lauterer. The first appeared on July 17, 1943.

Barbara Ridder

Model of Stage Setting Designed by Arch Lauterer for Martha Graham's Dance Comedy, 'Punch and The Judy'

Juggler Pushes His Art Ahead

By Harold Hobson

London

Both Eddie Gray and Hermione Gingold are grotesques. Miss Gingold, as seen at the Ambassadors in the revue, "Sweet and Low," is a connoisseur of witches, hags, beldams, and bluestockings.

Miss Gingold varies her impersonations, but they all come out of the same room in the waxworks show.

Mr. Gray, on the other hand, presents always the same model, left over from the late nineteenth century, with ivory face, distinguished rather than adorned by a heavy black, drooping moustache. He is studied over with the pale cast of thought, and is shrouded in an air of the deepest melancholy, which finds expression in a French accent of singular barbarity, and the performance of strange tricks with Indian clubs and wooden bowling hoops. His is the head upon which all the ends of the world are come, and his voice is more than a little weary. Mr. Gray is to be seen at the Palace Theater, with Flanagan and Allen and Florence Desmond, in Jack Hylton's new revue, "Hi-de-Hi."

The juggler has made his mark in literature. He has inspired an unusually tender story of Anatole France's, and led Hazlitt to the most enthusiastic of his essays. Hazlitt, if I remember rightly, was dazzled by the skill of the Indian jugglers. To keep four balls up in the air at the same time struck him as a feat of dexterity almost superhuman. It was the brilliant co-ordination of hand, judgment, and eye that roused his admiration.

* * *

Nowadays we take this technical accomplishment more or less for granted. Our professional jugglers, our Gaston Palmers and Reblas and Eddie Grays, can do things much more wonderful than circulating four balls through the atmosphere in various trajectories and at different speeds.

Mr. Palmer, that genial, rubicund Frenchman, will place 13 glasses on their sides on a tray, alongside 13 spoons, and with one sharp jerk of the wrists, every glass will stand upright, each with its spoon inside it.

Mr. Gray puts two clubs between his ankles, and, with a shiver of the shins, they fly backwards over his shoulder, into his waiting hands.

I have forgotten precisely what it was that Rebla used to do. But I remember his fantastic tramp's costume, with its catalogue of rags and holes, beside which Chaplin's might have come out of Saville Row; and I know that the tricks he accomplished in it cast a wondering glory over my youth.

* * *

But it is the manner, rather than the matter, of these clever people's performances that principally commends them. Mr. Palmer adopts a cheerful and confidential tone with his audiences, concealing under it a gnawing apprehension that the particular feat he is attempting at the moment will not come off.

Of course it does not come off. None of Mr. Palmer's tricks come off. The spoons clatter down on to the floor. The tumblers tumble. All Mr. Palmer's tricks fail, one after the other. Still he goes on, forcing an exuberant cheerfulness, from catastrophe to catastrophe. It is magnificent. It is comic. It is exquisitely embarrassing. The audience likes Mr. Palmer. It wants him to succeed.

Before his performance is over it is passionately longing for him to succeed. Every failure gives an additional turn of the screw to its sympathetic distress. Then, suddenly, all is changed. Mr. Palmer remains just as talkative, just as cheerful, but his tricks succeed. He accomplishes them with incredible speed, one after the other, triumph treading on triumph, splendor pressing hard on splendor, so that the audience is astonished.

Mr. Palmer is definitely keen to get his tricks right; he wants the tumblers to tumble properly.

Mr. Gray is not keen about anything; he does not seem to care whether his clubs rattle on to the ground, fly up into the roof, or dissolve into air. He is faintly resentful of having to juggle at all; and he goes through his performance with an appearance of gloomy annoyance at the whole proceeding.

That is, he imposes on his physical skill a comic interpretation which brings it into the category of art. For the rest, both "Hi-de-Hi" and "Sweet and Low" have in them many diverting things, the first being both spectacular and musical, while the Ambassadors show is agreeably satirical at the expense of contemporary theatrical personalities.

New Devotional Music

A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

Piano Solos

Three Piano Pieces (New York: G. Schirmer): **An Episode**, by Stuart Ross, Grade IV, $.45; "**Summer Night**," by Ernest Charles, Grade IV, $.50; **Arioso**, attributed to G. F. Handel, transcribed by Melvin Wyble, Grade V, $.50.

The first two of this group are good, original piano material and, it is believed, will be enjoyed by pianists for general use. They have a fresh, moving, dignified quality in composition and style.

The Episode, a charming, pianistic bit of writing, creates an impression of satisfaction at its first reading. There is a gentle movement of interesting idioms.

Two well-defined themes, with a quietly flowing accompaniment of secondary voices, constitute the main outline for "Summer Night." A short, pleasing interlude gives a touch of light air in preparation for the return of the main theme.

The third, ingeniously transcribed from the familiar vocal air, "Dank sei Dir, Herr," is surprisingly well suited to the piano. The additions by Mr. Wyble, and free use of broken chords and moving figures, lend motion to the sustained melody. One is impressed with its dignity and power.

These three new issues will aid the builder of a devotional repertoire.

* * *

Organ Solos

Five Compositions, a Collection by Francis W. Snow (Boston: B. F. Wood Music Co.). Contents: **Prelude, Angelus, Scherzo, Meditation, Toccatina.** Grade IV-V. $1.25.

Dr. Snow has incorporated in this Suite five original pieces chosen to meet not only the need of the church organist but also the requirements for good organ playing. Specifically, the opportunity provided for legato in the Prelude and Meditation, the organistic setting for chimes and the accompanying figures in the Angelus, and the staccato touch and interchanging of manuals and notes in the Scherzo and Toccatina, reveal the artist's understanding of his instrument.

Adagietto, by George Frederick McKay (New York: Galaxy Music Corp.). Grade III, $.50.

Of pleasing material, this attractive cello melody lends itself to a free interpretation and coloring. Although slightly repetitious it is satisfying to play.

* * *

Sacred Solos

Christmas Morn ("Blest Christmas Morn") Sacred Solos by Reginald Illlin. Poem by Mary Baker Eddy. Published and copyrighted by The Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston. Carl Fischer, Inc., New York, Selling Agent. Keys, High in F—F to G; Low in D—D to E; Grade IV. $.60.

An individual touch is given to this much needed setting by introducing at the beginning and ending a lilting carol theme. A background has been created in which the composer freely expresses a combination of gentleness, joy and strength. The vocal line is expressive and easy to retain, while independent interest carries the accompaniment.

* * *

The Hem of His Garment, by Alfred M. Greenfield. Poem by George F. Root. Published by G. Schirmer, New York. High in E flat—E flat to F; Low in C—C to D. Grade III. $.50.

A glad welcome is given to this one. The supply of simple church solos with music and text of good caliber such as this is obviously inadequate. Mr. Greenfield has contributed a sincerely religious song of good taste which will satisfy the musician and the seeker for the simple song.

* * *

Such as I Have, by Mortimer Browning. Text adapted from Acts 3:1-11 (New York: Carl Fischer, Inc.). High in E flat—E flat to A flat; Medium in C—C to F. Grade V. $.60.

Treatment has been given to this well-known Bible story which is directly opposite to the song just reviewed. There is recitative of unusual progressions, harmony which results in unexpected changes and a climax reaching good proportions. This solo will particularly interest musicians.

Education

How World A.A.U.W. Carries On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Crosby Hall, London, headquarters of the International Federation of University Women, was well-known to university women, all over the world, who traveled to London in peace time. After 1933, and even more since the war, Crosby Hall became a haven to many women from Fascist and Nazi-ridden European countries who had to leave home, work and security, and seek refuge in England.

In occupied and unoccupied France British graduates, released from internment, were helped by the French Association; the Palestine National Association also played its part in helping European graduates, and relief work is still being carried on in Sweden and Switzerland. On the other side of the world the Mexican Association has helped Spanish refugees. All the relief work has been made possible by the generous gifts which came from the American Association of University Women, and by substantial donations from the British Federation, from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and so on.

Closed down at the outbreak of war and later damaged by enemy action, Crosby Hall was repaired and partially re-opened, when England returned to normal life after the Battle of Britain. Since its re-opening weekly meetings, arranged by the International Federation of University Women and by the Committee on International Relations of the British Federation, are devoted to the discussion of current affairs and of problems of the future, such as international control of education, the raising of the school-leaving age, the place of women in the trade unions and the labor movement, etc.

The circumstances of war have made it impossible to hold the annual council meetings and triennial conference, but to provide a forum for the discussion of new problems the Federation arranged two special wartime conferences. The first was held in Havana, Cuba, in November, 1941, when representatives of Associations of North, Central, and South American countries met to examine questions of special interest to members in the Western Hemisphere. The second was the Conference of Women Graduates from 23 countries, held in London in August, 1942, to discuss "The University and World Reconstruction."

"Encouragement of independent research" continues, without interruption. Three international post-graduate fellowships are awarded every year. For 1942-43 the International Federation's own fellowship was won by Dr. Alma Wittlin, a graduate of the University of Vienna, who has already a number of books to her credit, to complete a book on the History of the Museum and Its Tasks in Post-war Education. She is working at Cambridge University. The Mary Woolley Fellowship, endowed by the North New England Unit of the American Association, went to Dr. Neuendorff, a South African, working in England on the development of the idea that backward peoples are a sacred trust of civilization. The winner of the Ohio State Division Fellowship, endowed by the members of the Illinois State Division, is Dr. Bina Gosh, an Indian, who is editing Sanscrit mathematical texts at Oxford. All three holders are nominees of the British Federation, an interesting example of the variety of nationalities now working and studying in Britain. Three fellowships are again being offered for the year 1943-44.

Hedwig Ausplitz

Scholarships For Organ Study

Free Scholarships for Organ Study are offered through funds provided by the Lucy Stella Schieffelin Estate at the Guilmant Organ School, Willard Irving Nevins, Director, for the season 1943-44. Full information regarding these may be had by addressing the Secretary of the School at 12 West 12th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

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A Saturday Page

'Child Delinquency Begins at Home'—But It Won't Begin in Our Homes, Say These Mothers

By Auleen Bordeaux Eberhardt
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dubuque, Iowa

Many people, who haven't chick nor child, are talking about ways and means of solving the juvenile delinquency problem among older children, and putting an end to mischief-making among the smaller folk.

Because children should be primarily the chief concern of mothers, a group of us in a mid-western city (Dubuque, Iowa) got together and worked out a fairly successful plan . . . at least as far as our own children and our own neighborhoods are concerned. Our children are average youngsters—healthy, active, high-spirited. They want to be up and doing in these days of vacation. Mischief doesn't especially appeal to them, for they would rather be occupied at play, or at some little task. However, if they are left too long to their own devices, they will make mischief—as will most children who have too much liberty and leisure. Here, then is where we mothers step into the picture.

We have launched a mother-children recreation program through which we have pledged ourselves to spend more time than ever before with our children, despite our increased Red Cross, Civilian Defense and civic activities. Our objective is to share fun with our children,—to cut down on our own pleasures, and instead, to plan interesting things for our children to do. In a few words, we mothers are going looking after our youngsters ourselves, and to personally see to it that there will be no child deliquency problem in our own families. We are not going to depend upon clubs, agencies, or police to keep our children from running wild. We're going to do the job ourselves.

Each Day

Here is our plan:

We have asked our children to take over some small household task each morning. This may be washing the breakfast dishes, dusting the furniture, cleaning their rooms, or helping to straighten up the house. Both boys and girls assist with these duties. Next, a period of play, outdoors when the weather is fine, or indoors on rainy mornings. Later in the morning, weeding the victory garden is in order, along with other outside work such as sweeping the walk, and making the yard tidy.

After lunch, there is supervised play—in the back yard. Here is where our plan really swings into action. Neighborhood mothers take turns entertaining the children at backyard play, staying out of sight, to be sure, yet keeping a watchful eye upon small folk. Better a trampled lawn, with a sandbox, swing and mechanical toys than six, seven and eight-year olds on the loose, running over victory gardens and tearing out vegetables, destroying flowers, damaging property, disturbing the peace of the neighborhood with quarrels and howls.

Next, at least once a week, a picnic or a party. The picnic may be held at a near-by park, or the party in the back yard—but in either event the children have something to think about for days in advance and to discuss for long hours afterwards. Incidentally, these informal, inexpensive get-togethers in which both mothers and children take part, tend to bring youngsters closer to their parents, and contribute much to home peace, so desirous in these days of war. A child who has something to which he can look forward each week during the long summer vacation has an incentive to behave.

The mother-children recreation plan extends to older boys and girls as well. We have found that the nine-to-thirteen group enjoy picnics with their mothers just as much as smaller folk—if the affairs are held in parks where there is plenty of space to play games. Much of the child delinquency in this group—the petty stealing, the damage to property and cars, the immodest conduct—comes from idleness and a lack of interest. In our particular bands of mothers, children in these age groups are assigned definite tasks each morning. They are paid for their work through allowances. We have found that yard work is especially good for growing youngsters, for it keeps them in the fresh air, and gives them a pride in the neat appearance of a lawn or hedge after the cutting and the trimming is finished. Then, too, with so many men in service and in defense work, help for taking care of yards is at a premium in nearly all neighborhoods, and older youngsters can earn tidy sums by putting their spare hours in the morning to good advantage. People also pay well to have steps and porches washed, and basements cleaned. These duties, of course, must be assigned children in the thirteen-to-fifteen group.

Include Lonely Ones, Too

In the afternoon, we plan ball games for both girls and boys at vacant lots, or at playgrounds on certain days. At other times there are hikes in the country, picnics and backyard suppers. Neighborhood shows, with the proceeds going to the Red Cross, are also occasionally staged. The principal thing with this older age group is for us mothers to know where our children are playing in the afternoon and early evening, and with whom they are associating.

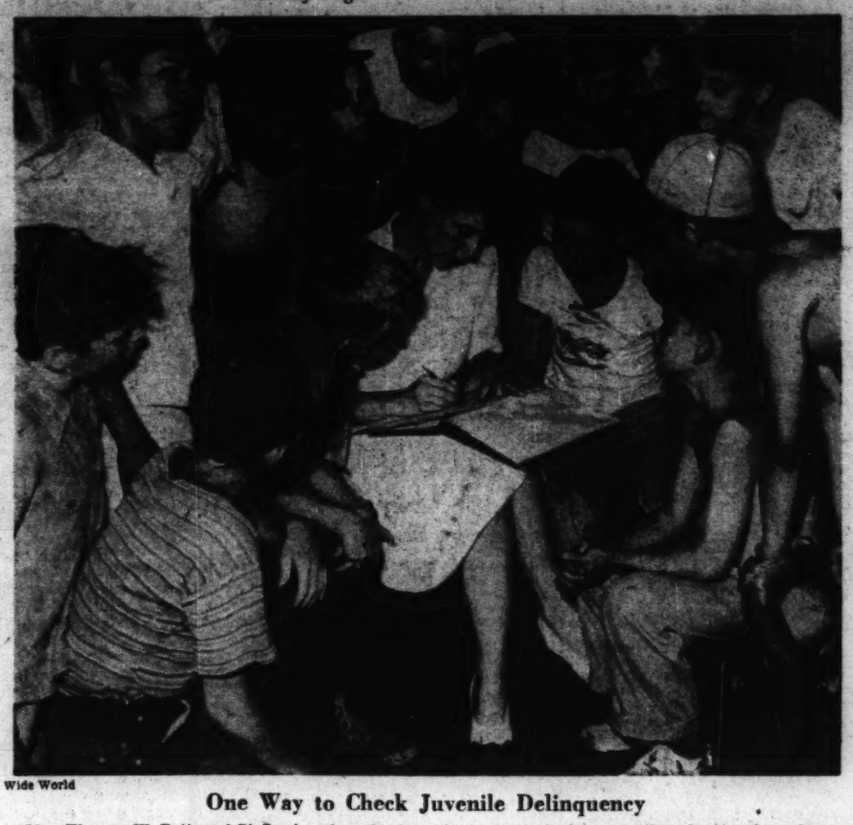
People in all localities have the problem of the children of employed parents. These youngsters, often through painful loneliness or sheer boredom, get into mischief themselves and often encourage other children in the neighborhood to commit depredations. We mothers find that by including these small folk in our backyard play, in our picnics and our hikes that we can lessen, to a great extent, the mischief in our neighborhoods.

Here in Dubuque mothers in many localities are joining in this crusade to cut down child mischief during the summer vacation. The problem is being approached from many angles, but the objective is the same, namely, for the mother to spend more time with her children and to supervise their activities. For those who have no back yards, or who live in apartments, park play, under the supervision of a neighborhood mother helps wonderfully in the summer program. Restriction of attendance at motion pictures that overly excite the child and tend to break down respect for authority, or those that encourage wildness or lawlessness is a part of our program. The elimination of those comic books that are filled with impossible feats of strength, sordid love affairs, frightening tortures, outlandish adventures is carried out, and approved comic books substituted.

It Is Our Job

Many of us mothers began this plan of supervised summer vacation play last year. The results were most gratifying. This year we have had fine success, thus far, with our backyard and park play. We have found that by devoting more of our time to our children we actually save time—for it is much easier to prevent mischief than to repair the damage caused by the pranks or the thoughtlessness of irresponsible youngsters.

I do not need to go into the records of child delinquency among American children today to impress upon mothers the seriousness of the present situation. The report of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, who described child delinquency as being on the verge of becoming a national scandal is sufficient. The fact remains, however, that we mothers must assume more responsibility toward our own children and those in our immediate neighborhood. First things must come first. I feel that we must put aside our pleasures and our interests and concentrate on the welfare of our children, and our neighbor's children, during these tumultuous days of war. This is our duty as stay-at-home mothers. This is our contribution to the war effort.



Wide World

One Way to Check Juvenile Delinquency

Mrs. Thomas W. Pettus of St. Louis, whose husband is a manufacturing executive, devotes three days a week to boys who live in Shantytown, located in St. Louis near the Mississippi River front. In her group she has 35 boys to care for besides three children of her own. She is here marking up a soft-ball score sheet and settling an argument. St. Louis is said to have the best youth record of the nation's 50 major cities. It is credited to a broad youth program, the creation of a Social Planning Council started in October, 1941, a voluntary organization of 135 social welfare groups, public and private, and two other recently created bodies, the Juvenile Commission and the Juvenile Division of the St. Louis Police Department.

Through the Editor's Window

No August Drowsing of Colleges This Year

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hup! . . . Hup! . . . to the brisk tramp of marching feet . . . and in sharp rhythmic unison the song "Swing low . . . sweet char-i-ott . . . coming for-to . . . carree me-e . . . home." The head of the column turns sharply. Thirty—forty—perhaps sixty young men pivot on heel as they reach the place. Khaki clad, alert eyes not missing a thing, they head for the beautiful old gate leading into the Harvard Yard, each man carrying a thick loose-leaf notebook against his side, cupped in the curved fingers of his left hand.

Behind the first group come two other groups. Passing the Fogg Museum on the next street goes another squad. You may see them every morning marching, marching to college classes.

By now, other years, Summer School days would be about over, and the sweet old campuses of the colleges and universities we all know would go into their August sleep. Time was when shops in the university section of Cambridge used to close for all of August, and, living there then, I had to change my shopping habits until the freshening September days when the college was about to open and the streets suddenly were full of pink-cheeked boys trying not to look like freshmen.

But the shops are all going full force, and the other day as I passed through the Harvard Yard it might have been winter session. Might have been except that the activity is different—more serious and mature. There is an air of quiet self-discipline in the men you meet on the shaded walks. The Navy stands guard outside several of the buildings. Windows, open wide to get what summer breeze there is, reveal rows upon rows of khaki-clad students intent upon the words of lecturers using maps, diagrams; and in one classroom dozens upon dozens of model planes are suspended from the ceiling.

No, there is no August drowsing of American campuses this year. Men and women are marching to classes, mastering technical subjects, learning foreign languages, equipping themselves to help achieve victory and then to reconstruct a battered world. The beloved old ivy-covered buildings have become the alma mater of a different young host, a host that cannot take time for August dreams.

Soviet Children

From Moscow, Ralph Turner, war correspondent, writes: "All Soviet school children, from the fifth to the ninth grade, spend two hours a week during the 33-week school year studying agriculture, with practical and laboratory work. The instruction ranges from vegetable growing to tractor driving."

New Orchards in New China

The western world owes a debt of gratitude to China for many of our common fruits. The sunkist orange of California reached us from West China by way of Spain. Tangarines, the best persimmons, and apricots, as well as varieties of cherries and peaches, all originated in China.

Recently we have begun to repay our debt. Twenty years ago Dr. Frank Dickinson of West China Union University returned to his post from furlough with a number of seedlings of the famous Eureka lemon to be planted on the Chengtu campus. Just before his boat reached Chungking it was wrecked in a rapid, and when the seedlings finally were recovered from the bottom of the Yangtze River, all were dead except one.

This year hundreds of crates of fine lemons are being sent to the corners of Free China. All these lemons, a crop in 1943 worth a million dollars to the Chinese people, are the descendants of this one tree.

Dr. Dickinson also has added fine apples to the Chinese diet. Sometimes travelers from abroad who visit him are gratified to find on the breakfast table some of the finest apples they have ever seen. Their host may tease them with the statement that this fruit has just arrived by Clipper from America. Actually, the markets of Chengtu are often heaped with apples American farmers would be proud to produce. All are the god-children of this agricultural missionary, and of the institution he represents.

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Mail Courses Build Study Habits

Technical training by mail will be an important factor in vocational readjustment after the war, says Dean Rufus T. Strohm of the International Correspondence Schools.

Many young men who left high school and college to enter the services will look for work when they are demobilized, relying on spare-time study to complete their education.

Thousands of them are now becoming familiar with correspondence school methods through the courses offered by the Army and Navy Institute, the Marine Corps Institute, and the similar mail-study organizations maintained by the Coast Guard and Maritime Service, as well as through the work carried on by the Armed Forces Department of the International Correspondence Schools. While many of the correspondence courses they are now studying are directed toward war activities, Dean Strohm says they will turn to the same sort of training for the knowledge and skill they will need to meet the postwar developments of industry.

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Am Bank N pf 3 †	10	60	60	60	— ½
Am Bosch (¼ae)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	14	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	84⅞	84¾	85	
Am Can pf (7) †	190	184¼	183¼	184	+1½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
Am Crys S pf 6 †	10	103	103	103	+1
Am Encaus Tiling	3	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	1	25	25	25	+ ⅜
Am & For Power	17	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Am&FP$6pf 2.85k	1	67	67	67	+1
Am&FP$7pf 3.32k	1	75	75	75	—1½
Am & FP 2 pf	7	19¼	18¾	19¼	— ¼
Am-Haw SS 1½g	1	32	32	32	— ¼
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	66	66	66	— ½
Am Ice	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am Invest Ill .45g	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	12	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Am M & F dy .40g	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am Ma & Met 1½g	1	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	
Am Metal pf 6 †	10	123	123	123	+1¾
Am Pow & Light	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	10	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	20	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz 1½g	1	14	14	14	
Am R M pf 4½ †	20	65¼	65¼	65¾	+ ¼
Am Ship Bld 2g †	110	29	29	29	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	1	39¼	39¼	39¾	
Am Smelt pf 7 †	70	159	159	159	+1
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Am Sug pf (7)	2	111⅜	111	111	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	153	152⅛	153	+ ¾
Am Tobacco (3a)	6	56¼	56⅛	56⅛	
Am Tobacco B (3a)	8	57	56⅝	56⅝	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6) †	20	146¼	146¼	146¼	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	1	9½	9½	9½	
Am Viscose 1½g	2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	
Am Water Works	7	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	9	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ½g †	90	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Armour III	15	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Armour III pf †	50	76	76	76	—2
Artloom Corp .30g	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Asso DG 1pf 6 †	14	94	94	94	— ½
Asso DG 2pf 7 †	10	85	85	85	+ ¼
Atch T & SF 4½pg	17	56⅛	56⅛	56½	— ⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
Atl Coast L 4½pg	6	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅜
Atl Refining .55g	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
Atl Refing pf 4 †	30	111½	111½	111½	— ½
Atlas Corp (1½g)	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	
Atlas Pow 2¼g †	70	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼
Aust N pr A 2k †	60	85	81½	81½	—2
Aviation Co (.10g)	25	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Bald Loco ct ¾g	9	15⅞	15½	15½	— ½
Balt & Ohio	22	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	9	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Barker Bros (¼g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Barber Asphalt	1	23	23	23	
Barnsdall Oil .60	3	17¼	17¼	17½	
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Beech Aircr 1e	10	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)		13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	3	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½g	13	59¼	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅜
Bigelow-San 1½g	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	5	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	4	45	44	44	—1
Bond Stores 1.60	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	17	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Bridgeport Br ½g	2	10¼	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	26½	26¼	26¼	— ½
Bristol-My 1.40g	1	42¾	42½	42½	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	8	½	½	½	
Bklyn-Man Transit	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	1	15	15	15	— ¼
Brown Shoe (2)	1	40	40	40	
Brunswick-B ¾g	2	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	16	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
BuddMfg 5pf .83⅓	50	51⅞	50	50	—1¼
Budd Mfg pf †	50	100¼	100	100	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	32	32	32	+1
Burling Mill 1.10g	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Bush Termin'l .20g	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Bush TB pf1½k †	33	33½	33½	33½	— ½
Butler Bros (.45g)	9	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	20	77½	77½	77½	—1
Calif Pack (1½)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	1	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	3	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	6	9	8⅞	9	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Carc C & O (5) †	20	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ½
Carpenter Stl 1½g	1	28	28	28	
Carriers & Gen .20	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	2	107½	107	107	—1½
Case (JI)pf (7) †	10	140	140	140	
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	48½	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp (1g)	1	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
Celanese pr pf 7 †	70	126	126	126	
Celotex Corp (¾g)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Cent I L pf 4½ †	50	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
Cent RR NJ	5	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cert-teed b pf †	50	55½	55	55½	+ ½
Chain Belt 2½g	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Checker Cab	3	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	3	44⅜	44½	44¾	
Chi & E Ill	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	8	4¾	4¼	4⅜	
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order ½ae	3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
ChiPT pref 2½ †	50	50	50	50	—1
Chrysler Corp 1½g	12	75¾	75¼	75¾	— ⅛
City Stores	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Clark Eq 1½g †	2	35	35	35	
Climax Mol 1.20a	2	39	39	39	+ ⅛
Clett Peabody ⅛g	1	36	36	36	
Cocoa-Cola (3)	7	110¾	110	110	—1½
Cocoa-Cola A 3 †	10	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P ½a	3	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
Col & So 1pf †	110	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
Col & So 2pf †	50	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ¼g	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Colum Br A .90g	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Colum G & E	11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
Comi Solvents .50g	7	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	49	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Con & Sou pf (3k)	1	63	63	63	— ¼
Conwith Ed 1.05g	6	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	22	22	22	
Consol Cigar 1½ae	3	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Con C pr pf 6½ †	10	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	
Cons Coppermin	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
Cons Edison 1.60	5	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf ½ae	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Cons Laundries	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	3	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Consm P pf 4½ †	50	102¾	102	102¾	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½pg	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Cont Can (½pg)	2	33	33	33	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ½
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	46	46	46	— ½
Cont Motors .30g	16	5½	5½	5½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Copperweld Stl .80	2	13	13	13	
Corn Prod (2.60)	2	58⅜	58¼	58⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	20	184	184	184	+1
Coty Inc (.15g)	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	3	19¼	19	19¼	
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	105¼	105	105	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ½g	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ½g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	5	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Crucible Stl (2e)	5	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	— ½
Cuban-Am Sug ½ae	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Cuneo Press (1¼g)	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	151	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	230	79½	74¼	79½	+6½
Curt P pr pf 2¼ak	14	41	37	40¾	+3¾

Today's sales (est.)	390,000
Previous day's sales	614,920
1943 volume to date	202,248,130
1942 volume to date	61,410,228

Average Price of 60 Stocks By the Associated Press			
Friday	47.9	Prev. day	49.5
Month ago	52.5	Year ago	36.2
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Curtiss-Wright .1e	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	4	19½	19½	19½	— ½
Cutler-Hammer ½a	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
Deere & Co (1g)	2	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	4	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Det Edison .90g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	10	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Diam Match 1½g	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Diam T Motor ½pg	3	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S ld2.22	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	200	43	43	43	
Doehler Die C ¾ag	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Domelnres ld1.20g	1	20	20	20	
Douglas Aircraft 5e	1	60	60	60	— ¼
Dow Chem (3)	1	137½	137½	137½	— ⅜
Eastern Air L	2	36	36	36	
Eastern Roll Mill	3	6½	6⅜	6½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	4	4	4	
Elec Boat (½pg)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	2	4½	4½	4½	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	2	67	66½	67	+2
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	7	71⅜	70½	71⅜	+ ⅞
El Paso N G 2.40	4	28¼	28	28¼	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
EngPS$5½pf5½†	80	81½	81½	81½	—1
Erie RR (.25g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Erie RR ct ¾g	27	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ¼
Eureka Vac Cl ¼ag	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Evans Products	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	3	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Exchange Buf .15g	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
FedL&Traction¾ag	3	16½	16	16½	+ ½
Fed L&T pf (6) †	20	102¾	102	102½	+ ½
Fed M&Smelt .2g	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Fed M Truck .20g	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼ †	20	93½	93½	93½	+ ¼
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Firest T&R 1¾ag	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
Firest T&R pf 6	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	
Flintkote ½pg	6	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Gabriel Co .(20g)	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	9	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .35g	8	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	7	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cb pf 5¼ak †	60	86¼	85	85	—2
Gen Elec (1.40)	16	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	
Gen Foods 1.20g	7	40⅞	40½	40½	— ½
Gen G & El A	12	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Motors 1½g	31	51	50¾	50⅞	— ¼
Gen Out Advert	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Gen Out Ad A	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	130¼	130¼	130¼	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq ½pg	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	4	7	7	7	
Gen Pub Service	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Refract .60g	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
Gen S C pf 4½ak †	100	79¼	78	78	—1¼
Gen T & Rub ½pg	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Gillette Saf R .1½g	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Gimbel Bros .30g	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Gobel (Adolf)	10	1	1	1	
Goebel Brew (.20)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Goodrich (BF) ½ag	3	37	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
Goodyear Tire 1½ag	8	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Graham-Paige Mot	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	33	32¼	32¼	—1¾
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
Gt West Sug 1½ag	1	24	24	24	
Hercules Powd (1g)	9	76¼	76	76	— ½
Hires (CE) (1.20)	3	22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
Holland Furn (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	
Hollander&Son ¾ag	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
Homestake Mining	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
Houd-Hersh B ½pg	5	15	15	15	— ¼
Household pf 5 †	140	110½	110½	110½	
Houston Oil	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Hudson Bay (h2)	6	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Hudson Motor .10g	12	9	8⅞	9	
Hupp Motor	3	1⅛	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	18	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Ill Cent L& (4) †	21	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	1	26	26	26	— ½
Indpls P&L .90g	6	17	17	17	
Indus Rayon (2)	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Inland Steel (3g)	2	72	72	72	
Inspirat C Cp ¾ag	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
Interchem Cp 1.60	5	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Intercon Rubber 1e	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron ⅛ae	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	161	161	161	—2½
Int Harvester (2)	7	66¼	66	66	— ½
Int Harv pf (7) †	80	175	175	175	
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Int Miner&Ch ½pg	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	12	30	29⅞	30	+ ¼
Int Paper	19	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ¼
Int Silver (2½ag)	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
Int Tel & Tel	110	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Int T & T for ct	6	13⅜	13⅜	13½	— ½
Interst Dept S ¾ag	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
Imertype Corp ½pg	4	15	15	15	— ½
Johns-Manville 1g	1	83	83	83	—1
Jones&L Stl 1½pg	6	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl pf B 5	1	70¾	70⅞	70⅞	— ⅛
Joy Mfg (.40g)	1	11	11	11	— ¼
Kan City South	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Kaufmann pf 5 †	10	102½	102½	102½	— ½
Kelsey-Hay A 1½g	2	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½ag	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Kenwecott Cop 1g	8	30⅜	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	1	5	5	5	— ¼
Kress (SH) (1.60)	4	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
Kroger Grocery (2)	4	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
Laclede Gas †	10	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
Lee Rub&Tire 1½g	1	36½	36½	36½	
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Leh Val RR (1a)	1	5½	5½	5½	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	2	15	15	15	— ¼
Lehman Corp 1a	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
Lerner Stores (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	
Lib-O-F Glass ¾ag	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	13	⅛	6⅞	7	
Liggett&My B (3)	1	69½	69½	69½	— ½
Lily Tulip 1½g	3	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Lima Locome 1e	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Lockheed Airc (1g)	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Link-Belt (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Loew's Inc 2a	1	59½	59½	59½	+ ¼
Long-Bell Lbr A	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Loose-Wil Biscuit 1	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
Lorillard P ½g	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Louisv G&E A 1½	2	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
MacA&Forb 1.30g	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Magma Copper (1k)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Manati Sugar	8	6⅜	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
Mandel Bros (¼ag)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Marine Mid .(.16g)	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Mark'tStRy pr pf †	50	14	14	14	
Marshall Field .80	10	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½ag	1	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Mathieson Alk ½pg	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Maytag pf 1¼ak	1	30½	30½	30½	
McCall Corp 1.40	3	20	20	20	
McCrory Stores 1	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
McKess & Rob (1)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	
McK&Rob pf5¼k †	20	116	116	116	+ ⅛
Mengel Co (¼ae)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Mesta Mach 1⅞ag	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Mid-Cont. Pet .40g	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Minn-Moline	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Mission Corp .85e	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Mohawk Carpet (2)	1	77½	75½	75½	
Mon Ch pf c 4 †	1	2	112	112	+ ⅜
MonCh pf B 4½ †	10	120	120	120	—1
Montgom Ward (2)	5	44½	43½	43½	—1
Motor Wheel .60g	2	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	4	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
Mullins Mfg pf7 †	1	74½	74½	74½	— ½
Murray Corp ¼ag	12	9½	9	9	— ⅜
Nash-Kelvinator ¼ag	4	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Nat Acme (1⅔g)	3	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
Nat Auto Fib	1	9½	9½	9¾	— ⅛
Nat Aviation ¼ag	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit 1.20	3	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	
Nat Can	10	9	8⅞	9	
Nat Cash Reg (1)	5	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod .80	5	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Nat Dept S pf .60	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	4	30¾	30¼	30¾	— ¼
Nat Gypsum ¼ae	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Nat Lead (½)	9	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Nat Lead pfA7 †	50	174	173½	174	
Nat Pow & Lt	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Natl Steel (3)	1	58	58	58	— ¼
Nat. Supply	2	11¾	11½	11¾	— ⅛
Nat. Sup S2 pf 1k	4	25½	26½	26½	+1
Nat. Tea	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Nehi Corp ⅜ag	4	16¼	16¼	16⅜	
Nevmont Min ¾ag	3	30	30	30	— ⅜
Newport Ind .40g	2	15	15	15	
Newp N Ship 1½pg	2	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
NY Cent RR 1½ag	45	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
NY Chi&StL	3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
NY Chi&StL pf	5	61½	60¾	61½	+1
NY & Harlem 5 †	30	118	118	118	— ½
NY Lack&W †	10	44½	44½	44½	
NY NH&H	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
NY NH&H pf	27	3½	3	3	
NY Shipbuild 1½pg	1	17¾

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Corporate Net For 340 Firms Up 13.7 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Combined net earnings for 340 industrial companies for the first half of the year aggregated $616,935,000—a rise of 13.7 per cent from the total for the comparable half of 1942—the National City Bank said.

The total for the first six months, however, was 22 per cent under that of the first half of 1941, the bank added in its monthly business review.

Subject to Change

Current earnings, it continued, are subject to renegotiation, changes in Government contracts and year-end adjustment for tax and other reserves.

On the aggregate net worth of $14,734,901,000 or slightly more than in 1942, the 340 companies averaged 8.4 per cent return compared with 7.6 per cent in the 1942 period.

Greatest return rate was shown by 24 machinery concerns, 14.5 per cent against 13.1 in the 1942 period.

Largest percentage increase in net income from 1942 figures was shown for nine companies working in stone, clay, and glass at 69.7 per cent. The total for this group, however, was only $7,362,000. Auto and equipment concerns, chiefly occupied with war work, showed for 22 companies a 37.2 per cent greater net than in the 1942 period, while the annual rate of return on net worth rose to 11.9 per cent from 9.3 in the 1942 period.

"The increase in earnings of the group over a year ago accompanied a continued growth in volume of business by many companies," the bank said, "and a recovery by others whose volume was curtailed during the change over to war work still in progress a year ago.

"Sales figures reported by 104 manufacturing companies totaled $7,961,000,000 in the first half year and were 38 per cent higher than last year."

"Sales increased considerably more than did net income after taxes, indicating lower margins of average net earnings per dollar of sales."

Earnings Listed

Among the major industrial groups, the comparison of net income after charges but before dividends, and the annual rate of return indicated on net worth were (in thousands of dollars):

Co.'s	Group	Half-Year Net 1942	Half-Year Net 1943	Rate of Return 1942	Rate of Return 1943
19	Food	$26,486	$30,349	10.8	12.0
18	Paper	9,864	7,751	8.1	6.2
29	Chemicals	66,790	73,748	9.6	10.6
15	Petroleum	102,035	122,477	5.8	6.9
27	Iron & Stl	98,320	87,465	6.0	5.2
12	Electrical	34,409	41,271	9.9	11.5
24	Machinery	15,368	18,185	13.1	14.5
22	Automotive	61,865	84,907	9.3	11.9

The bank commented that while these figures were useful for indicating earnings trends, they do not provide an accurate measure of average earnings for business as a whole.

Candy Manufacturers' Sales 28 P. C. Over 1942

WASHINGTON (AP) — Candy manufacturers' sales fell 8 per cent during June, the Census Bureau reported, but were 28 per cent higher than June sales last year. For the first six months of 1943 sales were 23 per cent ahead of the same period a year ago.

June sales totaled 96,449,000 pounds at an average price of 21.2 cents a pound, compared with May sales of 100,944,000 pounds at an average of 21.4 cents, and June, 1942, sales of 84,497,000 pounds at an 18.5 cents average.

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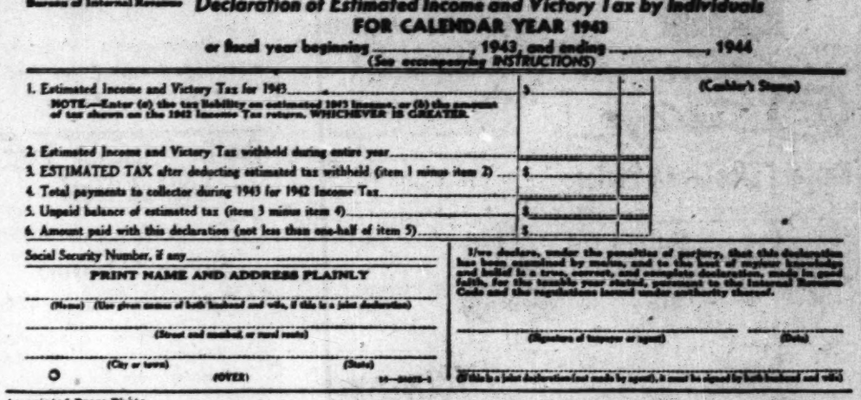
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

'Simplified' Tax Declaration for Sept. 15



Form 1040-ES
Treasury Department
Bureau of Internal Revenue

UNITED STATES
Declaration of Estimated Income and Victory Tax by Individuals
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1943
or fiscal year beginning _____, 1943, and ending _____, 1944
(See accompanying INSTRUCTIONS)

1. Estimated Income and Victory Tax for 1943 ... $ ... (Cashier's Stamp)
NOTE.—Enter (a) the tax liability on estimated 1943 income, or (b) the amount of tax shown on the 1942 Income Tax return, WHICHEVER IS GREATER.
2. Estimated Income and Victory Tax withheld during entire year ...
3. ESTIMATED TAX after deducting estimated tax withheld (item 1 minus item 2) ... $
4. Total payments to collector during 1943 for 1942 Income Tax ...
5. Unpaid balance of estimated tax (item 3 minus item 4) ... $
6. Amount paid with this declaration (not less than one-half of item 5) ... $

Social Security Number, if any ...
PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY
(Name) (Use given names of both husband and wife, if this is a joint declaration)
(Street and number, or rural route)
(City or town) (STATE)

I/we declare, under the penalties of perjury, that this declaration has been examined by me/us, and to the best of my/our knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete declaration, made in good faith, for the taxable year stated, pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations issued under authority thereof.
(Signature of taxpayer or agent) (Date)
(Title)
If this is a joint declaration and made by agent, it must be signed by both husband and wife.

Associated Press Photo

This short and simplified tax declaration may be used instead of a longer "work sheet" for more precise computations by some 15,000,000 taxpayers who must file the declaration of estimated income and Victory tax by Sept. 15. The declarations are to be mailed out between Aug. 15 and 20 to all income tax payers, whether or not they are required to file them.

Record Income Payments For June Reported

WASHINGTON (AP)—June income payments to individuals hit a record peak of $12,162,000,000, an increase of 9 per cent over May and 25 per cent over June of last year, Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones announced.

Such payments for the first six months of 1943 aggregated $67,-119,000,000—27 per cent over the $52,687,000,000 in the corresponding period a year ago and 65 per cent greater than the $40,579,000,-000 paid to individuals in the first half of the prosperity year of 1929.

Mr. Jones said most of the $1,-024,000,000 May-to-June increase resulted from the usual rise in dividend and interest payments, although continued expansion of war plant pay rolls also was described as a major factor. Even after allowance for seasonal influences, the Commerce Department's index of total income payments advanced 2.8 points to 211.5 per cent of the 1935-39 average.

Analyzing the figures for the first half of the year, Mr. Jones' statement noted that nearly nine-tenths of the increase over a year ago is represented by manufacturing wages and salaries, Federal pay rolls (including pay of the armed forces) and net income of farm operators. Showing advances of 42, 148 and 48 per cent, respectively, these three items constituted less than two fifths of total income paid to individuals in the same period last year.

Other components of the income stream either increased only moderately or approximated 1942 levels, the statement said, adding that "while income payments in the first half of the year continued the rapid upward trend initiated in the middle of 1940, it is noteworthy that the rate of expansion has slackened as conversion to a war basis has approached fulfillment."

Municipal Bond Issues Increased

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Municipal bond issues scheduled for sale next week amount to $16,388,-802, compared with $2,793,800 in the current week, the Daily Bond Buyer announced. The weekly average for the year to date stood at $18,128,786.

A new issue of $14,281,000 Port of New York Authority refunding bonds, to be sold Tuesday, accounted for most of next week's offerings. Proceeds will be used to retire currently outstanding obligations due in 1976. The Authority sold a much larger 3 per cent issue in 1940 at 101.831.

Frankfort, Ky., will offer on the same day $1,200,000 of water works and electric light bonds due in 1968. On Wednesday, Hampden County, Mass., will open bids on $250,000 of temporary notes.

A compilation by the Bond Buyer disclosed state and municipal financing in July amounted to $54,338,511, compared with $48,-095,661 in July, 1942. This type of financing in the first seven months of 1942 aggregated $338,243,903, against $391,154,704 in the like months of 1942.

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World Wheat Output Estimated 12 P. C. Below 1942 Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Department said the 1943 world wheat production excluding Soviet Russia and China, may be about 12 per cent below the 4,240,000,000 bushels estimated for 1942.

This prospective change in production reflects a large reduction in North America, offset only in small part by better prospects for Europe and India.

With a crop of 791,000,000 bushels indicated for the United States, the reduction from last year in North America may total about 500,000,000 bushels.

Prospects in England, Turkey and Hungary were reported above average, in Rumania and Bulgaria about average, and in Portugal, Spain, Germany and the occupied countries below average. No estimates were available for Russia and China.

Some reduction in acreage was forecast for Australia.

In Argentina the government recently announced the annulment of wheat agreements with growers which provided for reductions in wheat acreages, and requested growers to increase their acreages.

Wheat stocks in the four major exporting countries—Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia—on July 1, were estimated at about 1,770,000,000 bushels, or about 300,000,000 bushels above the record reached a year earlier and almost three times the 10-year (1932-41) average.

The department said these stocks are large enough to take care of normal total world trade for three years.

Trust Suit Is Won By Insurance Group

ATLANTA (AP)—United States District Judge E. Marvin Underwood has dismissed the Government's antitrust action charging the Southeastern Underwriters Association with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by alleged "conspiracy to fix and maintain arbitrary and non-competitive rates on fire insurance."

Judge Underwood held that the business of insurance does not constitute "trade" or "commerce" within the meaning of the act regulating interstate trade and commerce.

His action was taken on demurrers filed by the defendant association and the 198 corporations and 27 individuals specifically named in the indictment returned by a grand jury here in November, 1942.

In his written opinion, Judge Underwood declared that "the whole case depends upon the question as to whether or not the business of insurance is interstate trade or commerce, and if so, whether the transactions alleged in the indictment constitute interstate commerce.

The Supreme Court, he declared, has "unequivocally and unambiguously" held "repeatedly during a period of 75 years that the business of insurance is not commerce."

Department Store Sales Rise 11 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were 11 per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the preceding week such sales were 19 per cent greater than in the similar period in 1942, while in the four weeks ended July 31 they totaled 12 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Percentage increases by reporting districts last week were: Boston 5, New York 8, Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 12, Richmond 10, Atlanta 37, Chicago 10, St. Louis 11, Kansas City 25, Dallas 28, and San Francisco 7.

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Direct Taxes On Business Nearly Triple

WASHINGTON (AP)—Direct taxes on American business, as represented by corporation profits, nearly tripled in the year from 1940 to 1941, Secretary Henry Morgenthau reported, with a forecast that the 1943 levies will be nearly twice as large as those for 1941.

The Treasury, making public preliminary statistics of 1941 corporation taxes based on returns filed through the last calendar year, reported the 1941 tax bill at $7,165,574,126, an increase of 181 per cent over the preceding year's $2,548,546,000.

Present estimates are that corporations will pay $14,000,000,000 into the Treasury on this year's business.

Of 509,062 concerns which filed returns for 1941, barely half, or 264,625 reported net, or taxable income. Aggregating $18,111,092,-109, this figure contracted with a total deficit of $1,778,552,586 reported by 204,277 firms. In addition, 40,160 inactive corporations filed returns. Gross business of the corporations for the year was estimated at $190,432,020,000.

For the year 1940 returns were filed by 516,783 corporations, of which 220,977 reported total net income of $11,203,224,000; 225,065 firms an aggregate of $2,283,795,-000, with 43,741 inactive. The Treasury estimated gross business for that year at $148,236,787,000.

For 1943 the Treasury expects that corporation net profits will total $22,000,000,000.

In World War I, corporation taxes hit a peak of $3,158,764,000 in 1918, of which $2,505,566,000 was on excess profits.

Mr. Morgenthau's report showed that of the 1941 tax bill nearly half, or $3,356,550,698, represented excess profits levies, while normal taxes yielded $2,947,571,201, surtaxes accounted for $796,999,565 and the declared excess-profits tax —a levy on capital stock profits— $64,452,662.

The 1940 tax bill, broken down, showed that the then new excess profits tax netted $373,511,000, the regular corporation income tax $2,-144,292,000 and the declared value excess profits levy $30,744,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Representative Celler (D-N.Y.) asserted yesterday that comparisons made by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau between taxes in the United States and in the United Kingdom and Canada were "inaccurate and misleading."

In a statement, Mr. Celler said the Secretary "ignores completely the heavy burden of state and local taxes in the United States as well the multitude of 'indirect' or 'hidden' taxes."

"How inconclusive such a comparison is," Mr. Celler continued, "can be seen from the fact that in 1941-42 the British Government collected 90 per cent of total taxes in that country, in the same period, in the United States, the Federal Government collected only 61 per cent of total taxes. These figures are particularly significant indicating, as they do, the large amount of state and local taxes in the United States."

Excess Reserves Rise $10,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable reserves of Federal Reserve member banks increased $10,000,000 the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported, and stood at $1,-030,000,000 on Aug. 4.

The banks during the week increased their holdings of Treasury bills by $214,000,000.

The board's statement follows:

"During the week ended Aug. 4 member bank reserve balances increased $27,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves rose from a decrease of $161,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and increases of $164,000,000 in reserve bank credit and $3,-000,000 in Treasury currency, offset in part by increases of $215,-000,000 in money in circulation, $9,000,000 in Treasury cash, and $80,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts.

"Excess reserves of member banks on Aug. 4 were estimated to be approximately $1,030,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000 for the week.

"There was an increase of $214,-000,000 in holdings of United States Treasury bills."

Tax Burden on Stationary Incomes in Need of Review

By George Erieson
Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The impact of taxation on that class of workers in the United States which has not benefited from the war is going to come in for more consideration by Congress than heretofore. At least, that is the implication to be drawn from the data just released by the Office of Price Administration on the increase in income by war workers as contrasted with the increases in living costs.

Of course, those whose wages or salaries have stood still or have edged forward inconsequentially are the unorganized groups, generally referred to as the white collar class. They are not a pressure group, and hence have no spokesmen in legislative halls. That they suffer thereby economically is self-evident, and the OPA figures referred to above offer convincing evidence to that effect.

Beneficiaries Ask Roll Back

From January, 1941, to March, 1943, OPA figures show that professional, clerical, and nonmanufacturing employees' real wages have actually declined 2.9 per cent. This drop in buying power may come as a surprise to the observer, but it arises out of a stationary income and a rising price level. In contrast, the weekly wages of industrial workers were shown by OPA compilation to have risen, after allowance for living cost rise, 28.9 per cent. This means that, due to the war, employees in manufacturing concerns had an actual buying power 28.9 per cent higher than 14 months before, despite the rise in the cost of living.

How ironical, then, that the beneficiaries of the war situation, and not the real economic sufferers, should be the ones to put pressure on the Administration to roll back the cost of living. Not only that, but spokesmen for groups demanding wage increases carefully refrain from mentioning the fact that it is wage rises which are in large measure the cause of the rise in living costs

A price roll back will naturally be welcomed by white-collar workers who have felt themselves particularly handicapped in the matter of meeting tax payments and subscribing for War bonds. But it is difficult for those with fixed incomes to understand or accept uncomplainingly the argument advanced by unions and supported by politicians that wages must keep pace with prices.

Millions have no more income today than in 1940 or 1941. If higher taxes and higher living costs reduce the standards of living of these people, why, it will be asked, should not the standard of living of every group be reduced proportionately. The President and other Administration leaders have declared that such standards must necessarily be lowered. No group should ask for exemption from such a sacrifice. To demand an unaltered purchasing power in the face of sharp contraction of goods supply is to argue for preferred position or special consideration at the expense of the majority.

The labor unions in their contention that living costs have gone up faster than wages, refer to hourly wage rates, whereas Chamber of Commerce figures refer to weekly or take-home wages. Naturally, hourly pay may remain the same, but a longer work-week or overtime substantially increases the workers' wages. The unions contend that overtime pay is not inflationary because it increases output. This position is nonsensical in wartime, when the increased output is in war material destined for destruction, while civilian output steadily shrinks.

The Wage, Living-Cost Race

In its March bulletin, the American Federation of Labor admits that "average factory wages are up 18 per cent above January, 1941. On the other hand, the Chamber of Commerce found that between January, 1941, and May, 1943, average hourly earnings had increased 40 per cent, while the cost of living rose in the same period 24.1 per cent. Taking the entire war period, the Chamber data show weekly factory earnings have gone up 81 per cent and average hourly earnings 53 per cent. In the same period, that is, from August, 1939, to May, 1943, living costs were up 26.9 per cent, and food costs alone 52.9 per cent.

Here we have a situation, then, where a group favored by war expenditures does not face realistically the need to immobilize a huge and growing spending power so as to impede or block the inflation which all concede could bring disaster. At the same time there exists a group of many millions, the fixed-income class, without any legislative spokesmen, and hence practically inarticulate. Are both these groups to be treated without differentiation, when living costs bear down far more heavily on one than on the other?

President Roosevelt has proposed $12 billion increase in taxes to pay war costs and fight inflation. He does not say how this money should be raised, though he admits that "inflation would shift the burden to the shoulders of the people in the weakest bargaining position, those whose income do not rise with increasing prices."

This admission is important because it indicates the Administration realizes that at least one group, the white-collar or relatively fixed-income class, should receive protection from the discrimination of a tax which makes no distinction between war-boomed pay and pay which has remained stationary. If such is not the belief in White House circles, then the Administration is repudiating the early pronouncement of President Roosevelt that no one should be allowed to profit by the war, but that all should share alike in sacrifices.

Expectation is strengthened, however, that in the forthcoming tax legislation, the white-collar person will not be the "forgotten man." An address on Monday of this week at Los Angeles by Stanley S. Surrey, tax legislative counsel for the Treasury, included this significant statement: "The situation of those who have not shared in the general increase in wages and income merits special attention."

Excess Income Tax Proposal

Senator Walter George sees no hope for a $12 billion tax rise but estimates that a $5 or $6 billion increase is all that can be hoped for. He visualizes a small rise in the corporate normal and surtax rate and in the excise tax, but discards the sales tax and the excess profits tax on individual incomes. Senator George's pronouncement on this last proposal which has received much attention of late will not be the last word on the subject.

Taxing excess or increased income is favored in various quarters because it will affect directly the income rise resulting from war work and will not burden those whose incomes have stood still or decreased. The ony argument against it is one mentioned by Senator George is that income taxes must be "uniform." There is also some talk about the difficulty of administering such a tax.

Neither of these arguments is convincing. There is no uniformity in the graduated income tax now in effect, nor in the corporate excess profits tax which puts the goats (swollen war incomes) on the one side and the sheep (no war profit increase) on the other. It is irrefutable that with some further tax on corporations, say, up to 50 per cent, this and the upper brackets of individual incomes are close to the limit, and further tax burdens must fall on the middle and lower-income brackets.

The lower income groups are not free from taxation, it is true, but it is in the lower income group that the big jump in the nation's income has occurred. Of the $140 billion current national income, it is estimated that $91 billion goes to people earning $3,-000 or less. Tax money will have to be obtained where the income is, and it is altogether logical that additional tax money should be taken out of additional income.

N. Y. Bank Files Foreclosure Bill Against Toledo Road

PEORIA, Ill. (AP)—The Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company of New York has filed a bill of foreclosure in general court against the government-operated Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad Company.

The bill set forth contentions of failure to pay mortgage obligations, asked an injunction to prevent any distribution of assets and appointment of a receiver, and demanded immediate sale of the railroad to pay overdue accounts.

Federal Judge J. Le Roy Adair set Aug. 9 for a hearing on the questions of an injunction and appointment of a receiver.

The 230-page bill, filed by Attorney Eugene D. McLaughlin of Peoria, recited the history of the railroad's finances and labor and strike trouble which led to the government taking it over March 1, 1942. It gave the financial history since George P. McNear Jr., financed purchase of the railroad Jan. 1, 1927, with a $1,500,000 6 per cent first mortgage which was refinanced Feb. 23, 1937 with a new issue of $1,600,000 4 per cent gold bonds.

The bill alleged that the railroad company was not without funds to meet current interest payments but had defaulted on interest of $31,220 on Jan. 1943, and in the same amount July 1, 1943. It said the federal management had paid interest due July 1, 1942, but had failed to pay thereafter.

Among asset items listed in the bill was a claim by Mr. McNear, president of the railroad, for "just compensation" from the government for use of the railroad property since March 1, 1942.

Mr. McLaughlin said it was probable the foreclosure would not be forced against that portion of the property now held by the government but that it could stand as a judgment until there was a full accounting made by all parties.

S. A. May Be Answer To U. S. Horseshoe Trade

WASHINGTON (AP) — South American trade may prove to be the saviour of the American horseshoe industry, a spokesman for the industry told a committee studying a proposed trade agreement between the United States and Paraguay.

Supplementing a brief filed earlier with the committee, Felix H. Levy of New York representing the Horseshoe and Allied Products Manufacturers Association of the United States, said that if the Paraguayan duty on American horseshoes were lowered to permit American manufacturers to compete with manufacturers of other countries he was certain the "superior" product of this country would gain lasting favor in Paraguay, as it has in Cuba, and thus prevent the industry from going out of existence in this country.

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ASST. SUPT: Machine shop * *
ASST. SUPT: Fabrication * *
TOOL DESIGNERS & TOOL MAKERS * *
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS: * *
FLIGHT TEST ENGINEER: * *
GEN FOREMAN: Inspection dept. * *
GEN FOREMAN OF MACHINE SHOP * *
CHIEF TOOL DESIGNER: Exp. * *
STRESS ANALYST: Tech. grad. * *
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Large old established machine manufacturer with excellent post war prospects, requires accountant with manufacturing experience.
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10 room, modern brick house, handy to station, cars, and stores; in exclusive section; nice grounds; cost $65,000; will sacrifice for $23,500. Box A-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BUSINESS WOMAN desires quiet room; kitchenette or home privileges. Write Box S 24, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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YOUNG business woman desires room with Christian Scientist; vicinity of Back Bay. M. HOLLAND, 104 Gainsboro St., Boston.

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PATENT REPRESENTATIVE: Legal & Mech. trnd * *
PROD. CONTROL MAN: Mach. shop * *
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Box A-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. ROBLEE B. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 84 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

SEE NEXT PAGE

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Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must consist of at least 3 lines, set in agate type. Ten minimum agate lines required for each time, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count five words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY — General office helper; Christian Scientist; salary, room and board. Tenacre Foundation, A Nursing Home for Christian Scientists, Box 622, Princeton, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER

2 adults who are at business require the services of a capable woman to take complete care of small household in Jamaica Plain. Excellent conditions; evenings off. Box A-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted — good salary, private room & bath; no laundry. MRS. TOM TREANOR, FEderal 4423, 216 E. Westmoreland, Los Angeles 4.

MAID. Part-time, 3 full days a week or 6 half days; 2 in family; clean, cook. Box A-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, vicinity East Boston, manufacturing experience preferred but not essential. Tel. Rlv. 5600 (Mass.) for interview or write Box A-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Competent woman, not over 60, housemother in private school, pleasant home, private room, good salary; hours free daily, day off each week; neighborhood of Philadelphia. Telephone for appointment, Longwood 6777, Mass. Winifred Brown.

WANTED—Young Christian Scientist to help with young girls' sports in exchange for home instruction in music, and small salary. SPA PINES SCHOOL, East Brewster, Mass.

WANTED—Woman for general housework in small family; own room and bath; pleasant location near Boston. Com. 2044 (Mass.).

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EXPERIENCED teacher of piano, violin and voice, B. A. Yale School of Music, wishes position in small college or latter private school, East, South, or Middle West. Box X-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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LADY wishes position, companion to lady or housekeeper for gentleman; references exchanged. Box A-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY (Christian Scientist) desires position as companion; time for study. Anywhere. Mrs. Carol Birch, c/o Mary Seidler, 21 West 78th St., N. Y. C.

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CURIO CABINET WANTED also silver, china, furniture, rugs, and sewing machines. M. TOOPER, 18 Lowell St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 9207 or Col. 0284.

SEND us your old dental gold; fair cash returns. NATIONAL GOLD BUYERS, Eureka, California. Box 333.

Alabama

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FLORIDA — ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 93-401 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FERTILIZERS — FEEDS
SEEDS — INSECTICIDES
Spaulding
1921 Fifth Ave. South — Phone 7859

Sealtest
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North — Phone 6591

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1284 — 939 8TH AVE.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue — Phone H32474

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette at Hyde Park — 1102-1108 Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street — Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B.D. COLE INC.
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
Phone Vernon 9281 — Established 1927

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
817 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. We try to please

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
218 Peachtree — Corner Cain

CORSETS — BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson Corset Shop
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Colonial
Phone Hemlock 1181
"Say it with Flowers"
PEACHTREE AT 13TH STREET

Tipp's
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building — Main 8229

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

NORTH CAROLINA — ASHEVILLE

In the Land of the Sky
IVEY'S
One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
34 South Market Street — Tel. 72 and 139

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Tires, Tubes, Recapping
Auto and Home Supplies
B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Fourth and Brevard Streets
TELEPHONE 3-4134

European Classified

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's smartest Departmental Stores—
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Johannesburg

Always in the forefront with something new in seasonable Fashions
CAFES and REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn and Harris Ltd

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
73 St. George's Street, Cape Town

CHAMES & NELSON CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
GROCERS — 95, PLEIN ST.
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbells Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kelloggs Products, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Ponds Preparations, Potter & Moores.
Phone 8-1648 — Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service — Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers
Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.
Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls—Cricket, Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
243, West St. (opposite Hanwoods) Phone 28249

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: "Only the Best for Baby"
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21, Chester House, West St. — (Next to Anstevs) Phone 20060

BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (Pty.) Ltd.
245, PINE STREET
(Opposite City Bus Centre)
New and Reconditioned Furniture
Furniture traded in or purchased for cash
Sworn appraisements and valuations
TELEPHONE 24436

Union of South Africa — DURBAN (Continued)

John Orr's (Pty) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
52 Departments Provide Clothing, House Linen and Furnishings Needs.

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always

Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, Pine Street — Phone 20521

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited
NATAL
1 and 2 Anglo-African House, Smith Street, DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

C. Emile's
Ladies' Hairstylists and BEAUTY SPECIALISTS
400a, West Street, Durban — Phone 21029
Hollywood, Acutt's Arcade, Durban — Phone 21029
Emiles, Belmont Mansions, Durban — Phone 22292
Emiles, 445 Manning Road, Durban — Phone 27217
Emiles, 236 Church St., Maritzburg — Phone 2721

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353, West St. — Phone 25321
Residence, 22933

MILLAR BROS.
for
FLOWERS and FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 & (after hours) 46372
401, West St.

THE MODEL DAIRY
GARDINER STREET
A delightful place to bring your friends for MORNING REFRESHMENT, LUNCH AFTERNOON TEA or DINNER

JOHANNESBURG

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES.
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET — Phone 22-3894

SCHONBERGS'
Furriers and Costumiers
8, Pollock Mansions, Eloff Street — Phone 22-6243

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition.
Graphite for Granolithic Paint, etc.
Consult us re grinding requirements
234 ANDERSON ST — Phone Cent. 22-2128

DORIN
Ladies' Tailored and Sports Wear Specialists
MILLINERY
PHONE 22-1014
Davidson's Mansions, 113a, Eloff Street, Johannesburg

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street — JOHANNESBURG
Phone 34-3642

CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik & De Villiers Sts., Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg.

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	O	L	O	N	E	L						
	T	E	N	O	R							
T		A	I	R		B						
E	T		O		I	A						
M	O	R	N	I	N	G						
P	O	E		R	A	P						
E		A	N	I		I						
R	E	D		M	A	P						
A	V	E	R	A	G	E						
T	E		O		O	R						
E		I	S	N		S						
		O		E	A	N						
U	L	Y	S	S	E	S						

Union of South Africa — JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7255, 22/2662, P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Ward & Salmons
For VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 — Phone 22-6311
Also at
Krugersdorp, Germiston and Benoni

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY
IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren"—an excellent watch at a moderate price.
FORSYTH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167, Church Street — Phone 3363

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church Street — Phone 3139

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 — Phone 2147

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/t Koedoor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney.
Also
"Bovey Court Residential"
SMUTS AVENUE
Furnished rooms to let with use of common kitchen for light cooking. Terms per day, week or month on application.

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator, Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Boosey-Hawkes Band Instruments.

PIKE BROTHERS LIMITED
Mens Wear Specialists...
QUEEN ST., BRISBANE.

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 90
362 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F. 9022
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

G. & B. BRANDON
BRISBANE'S HIGH-CLASS BOOT REPAIRERS
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Eagle Lane
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone B. 5437 — Brisbane, Australia

Diamond Rings
LADIES & MENS WATCHES
JEWELLERY SOUVENIRS OF QUEENSLAND
E. HANSON

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 5076
After Hours Toowong 290 or M 6813
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane.
(Head Office: (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 256, George St., Brisbane, Australia

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued from previous page)

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
Also DRESSMAKING TO ORDER
Fit and Style Guaranteed
Address: 123 Adelaide Street Brisbane, Australia

WALLACE BISHOP
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq., Brisbane, Australia

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

Mathers SHOE STORE
Famous GOLD CROSS SHOES
In Multiple Fittings

Matrons Millinery Salon
For Exclusive and Moderate Priced Millinery
—OUR SPECIALITIES—
Renovations and Large Head Fittings
Address —208 Wickham Street Valley (next to Rose, Florist)
Phone B 6516 Brisbane, Australia

Cash and Service Grocer
W. B. ROSS
707 Sandgate Road
CLAYFIELD TRAM TERMINUS
Brisbane, Australia
Phone M1254 Free Delivery

VICTORIA

GEELONG

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie Street, Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

THE MODERN GROCER
S.E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
Branches in All Suburbs
ALSO IN
Melbourne and Ballarat

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

WALTER D. GODFREY
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Opp. State Bank
54 Pirie Street, Adelaide
Clocks, Crystal Ware, Pottery Ware

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

RE-CREATED FURNITURE
Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings
Repaired, Repolished, Bought and Sold
886 VICTORIA SQUARE ADELAIDE
Cecil R. Bowker, Proprietor

Phone: M 1440
Thorngate Service Station
8 MAIN NORTH ROAD, Medindie.
Best Quality Oils, Tyres, Tubes and Accessories
Repairs to all makes of cars.
David G. Reid, Proprietor

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

W. M. Manners & Co.
LIMITED
Properties Managed, Real Estate
Mortgages Negotiated
All classes of Insurances arranged
E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS
101 ST. GEORGE'S TER., PERTH W. A.

REFRIGERATION
Sales and Service
Hot Water Systems
Washing Machines
O.T. Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1567 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

Bedggoods Shoes at
GEORGE NELSON'S

Quality Shoe Store
667 Hay St., Perth
As well as other comfort shoes

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Workers' Compensation, Motor Car
Perth Representative
W. M. Manners & Co., Ltd.
Inspector H. Minchin
Local Manager, J. H. DOBSON
Office: 179 St. George's Terrace, Perth

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH
(Continued)

AUSTRALIA'S MOST MODERN
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
IS LOCATED AT
Boans
Western Australia's largest & most popular Store
ST GEORGES TCE MURRAY ST PERTH

Symbol of Success
Always at your service for
Watches, Rings, Wedding Presents
We specialise in repairs
FERRY'S Central Arcade and Murray St., Perth

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and SHEET METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights. Fireplaces. Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3252

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The FRIENDLY STORE
The Store Whose Aim Is Always to Maintain
QUALITY
SERVICE
VALUE
THE **FARMERS'**
Trading Co., Ltd., Auckland and 75 Branches

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CORNER FRUIT SHOP
(L. & G. RYDE)
2 Papanui Road, N. W. 1
Choice Fruit and Confectionery
Telephone 37-085

WEEKS LIMITED
for
General Printing
Paper Bags Cartons
Cardboard Boxes
223-231 Tuam Street, Christchurch
Grey Avenue, Auckland

HERBERT'S SHOE STORE
131 Cashel Street, Christchurch
High Grade Shoes for All the Family
Fitting done by X Ray

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-365

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 3-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay Opp. Midland

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington
make the D. I. C.
your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

JAMES SMITH LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTON'S MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

"Head to Heel" Wardrobe Service
Art Dyeing Footwear Repairs
Dry Cleaning Minor Garment Repairs
TAYLOR'S
Tel. 15,015 Taylor Bros., Ltd.
CITY DEPOTS:
94 Courtenay Place 158 Cuba Street
185 Featherston St. Hotel St. George Bldg. Cr. Hill and Molesworth Streets
LR. HUTT: CAREY'S LTD., HIGH ST.
MASTERTON: 136 Queen Street

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The I & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

P.H. JAUNCEY
for Natural Portraiture
Wellington and Lower Hutt
Studios: City, 50 Willis Street
Phone 43,847
66 Hutt Rd., Lower Hutt Phone 60,171

George & George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps
161-165 CUBA STREET
Branches at:
NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialize in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown, Broadway, Rongotai, Oxford St., Lovin

Mawson's
33 Will's St., Wellington
Lingerie and Corsetry Specialists for Service and Satisfaction
TELEPHONE 43510

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building Wellington, N. Z.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Wife's Lament

Breathes there a man except my own
Who never in his life was known
To give the slightest thought or care
Concerning what he was to wear?
Since we were married years ago
(For better or for worse, you know)
I've bought him every single suit
And double-breasted ones, to boot.
While clerks raised eyebrows in surprise
I've tried on coats before their eyes.
And when they'd ask "What of the rest?"
I'd hand them his old pants and vest!
I've shopped for all he has to wear
And sent him to the barber's chair.
His children and his wife must be
Dressed fine as possible, but he,
Except for us, would go about
Without within, without without.
Can't something make him be a dresser,
Our University Professor?
It's he there in the Panama
And that hat is the final straw!
P. S.
The problem's solved by his own plan!
His suits are now a special tan.
But there may be reiteration
Of all this after the duration

LOUISE F. PALMER

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo News: How to tell whether they rent or own the house—if the children have been permitted to scribble and draw pictures on the wallpaper, they rent it.

Pekin (Ind.) Banner: The Navy, desperate for WAVE recruits promises in a form letter that the WAVE may marry whomever she chooses. That's just about the wildest promise ever made.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Italian soldiers in Sicily are said to be surrendering with alacrity to the Allied forces. The reason is not cowardice but a natural desire to visit their relatives in America.

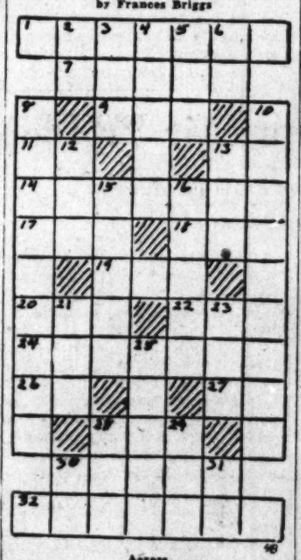
Indianapolis News: Twenty-five years ago automobile dealers were advertising tires that were guaranteed to do 3,500 miles. Lots of motorists would be pleased to get some of that kind today.

Quotation

Nothing is easier than fault-finding; no talent, no self-denial, no brains, no character are required to set up in the grumbling business.—ROBERT WEST

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

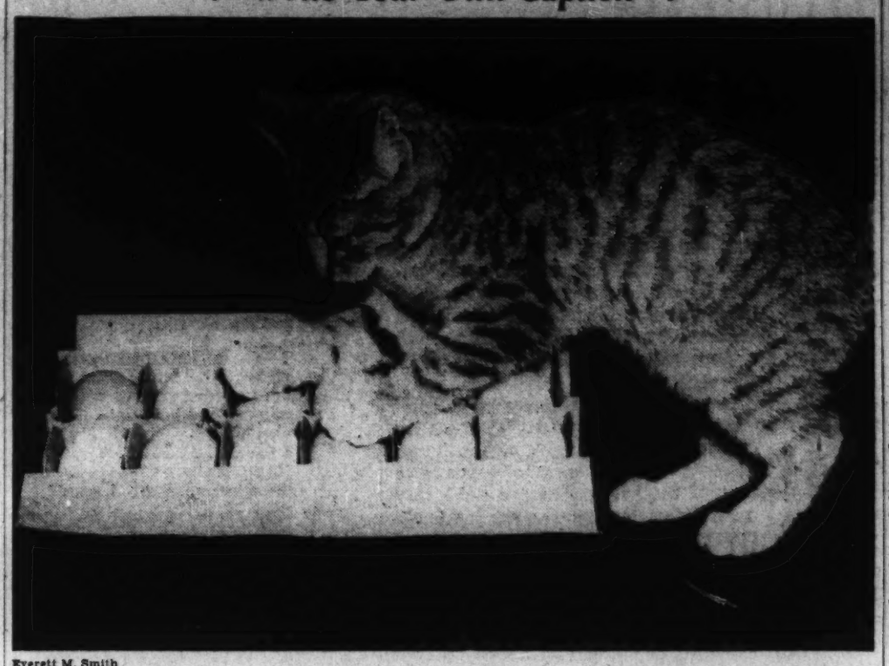


Across
1—A brigadier general ranks next above whom?
7—Who would have role of Tamino in "The Magic Flute"?
8—To ventilate.
11—What is Latin word for "and"?
13—What State of U. S. lies between the Mississippi and the Missouri (abbr.)?
14—Dewdrops have been called the tears of what?
17—Lenore is heroine of poem by what American author?
18—To strike with a quick, smart blow.
19—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
20—What river forms boundary between Texas and Oklahoma?
22—Short sleep.
24—What is an arithmetical mean?
26—Symbol for tellurium is what?
27—Either.
28—Verb ending.
30—In certain well-known song, what separates "my bonnie" from me?
32—Who is youngest of Macaulays in "The Human Comedy"?

Down
3—Book of Ezekiel is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
3—Meadow.
4—Bulb of what plant is used as a vegetable?
5—And not.
6—What suffix forms comparative degree of adjectives?
9—What zone lies between torrid and polar zones of earth's surface?
10—Many Scottish musicians are what?
12—Also.
13—What is first name of Miss Claire, American actress?
15—What English novelist wrote "Christie Johnstone"?
16—What is one of characters in Chekhov's "Three Sisters"?
21—First woman.
23—Fast.
25—What are sweethriers?
29—"Torrid" is an antonym of what?
30—Pronoun.
30—Oleum (abbr.).
31—What is symbol for neon?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Everett M. Smith

The combination of a dozen eggs and one playful kitten have many possibilities in the way of a humorous title. Readers are invited to submit appropriate captions for the above photograph, and on Saturday, Aug. 21, the best 10, with the names of contributors, will be published on this page.

Daily Anecdote

Chilling Thought

The noted theatrical manager, Charles Frohman, found himself tormented by a persistent playwright who kept turning up with an impossible farce, slightly rewritten each time in the hope of eventual acceptance. Seven times was the play submitted and seven times was it rejected.

When the playwright came yet again, Frohman told him firmly and finally that the play would not do.

"But, sir," insisted the author, "is there no possible way you could put my farce on the stage?"

"Well," said the manager, "there's one way, but I don't know if you'd submit—"

"Oh, I'd submit!" exclaimed the playwright. "I'd submit to anything!"

"Then," said Frohman, "we'll grind it up and use it as a snowstorm."

Egg Production

American hens laid over 6,500,000,000 eggs in May, 1943, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, an increase of 13 per cent in egg production over the preceding May.

In Lighter Vein

When the War Hurts

Comes news of the Londoner who was about to harvest and enjoy his garden crop of peas when Government officials announced the disheartening news that no more large-sized table knives will be made.

Flatterer

She: "Why don't we get a taxi?"
He: "Darling, you're beautiful. In a taxi no one would see you, but on the streetcar I can show you off to everyone."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

Information, Please!

It turns out that the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. is "all things to all people." The other day the phone rang and the conversation ran something like this:

"Is this the Massachusetts S. P. C. A.?"

"Yes, madam, can we be of service."

"I'm trying to work out a crossword puzzle. Can you give me a nine-letter word meaning a white dog with black spots?"

"Certainly, the word is 'Dalmatian.'"

"Thank you so much. Your Society has helped me so often, I knew you wouldn't fail me this time."

Appreciative Son

Father: Yes, son, I'm a self-made man."

Son: "Gee, dad, that's what I like about you. You take the blame for everything."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Sergeant Filchock, U. S. Army

"This is the only way I can get him to put it over."

Pleased Subscriber

Evanston, Ill.

Recently, a businessman, in the midst of getting settled in new quarters and organizing an office staff, took the time in his heavy schedule for the writing of an extra letter, one which had no other purpose than the expressing of his appreciation for service rendered. His letter, and the thoughtfulness which prompted it, gave a lift to all those directly concerned.

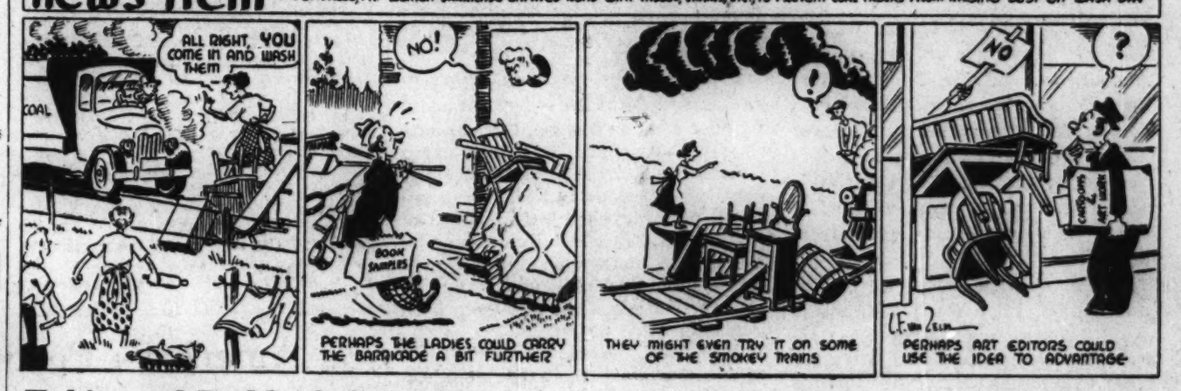
"Gentlemen," he wrote. "As a new subscriber to your telephone service, I want you to know how deeply I have been impressed by the courteous and efficient service I have received. It has been a truly exhilarating experience to deal with your representatives, every one of them, including the girl who took my request for service, the woman who released a number to me even before the installation so that I could go ahead with my printing order, the credit man, the installator, and finally the woman who so quickly and intelligently straightened out my problem when I found that another company (which had discontinued service) had the same number as was issued to me.

"Obviously all of these people like their jobs and take great pride in them, for one feels that if he kept asking them questions all day, he would be answered alertly and helpfully. My work involves training people, and how you do such a uniformly happy job of selecting and training people amazes me."

A Verse for Today...

Wait on the LORD, *and keep his way, and he shall exalt thee.*—Ps. 37:34

NEWS ITEM— POTTSVILLE, PA.—WOMEN BARRICADE UNPAVED ROAD WITH TABLES, CHAIRS, ETC., TO PREVENT COAL TRUCKS FROM RAISING DUST ON WASH DAY


ALL RIGHT, YOU COME IN AND WASH THEM
COAL
NO!
BOOK SAMPLES
PERHAPS THE LADIES COULD CARRY THE BARRICADE A BIT FURTHER
THEY MIGHT EVEN TRY IT ON SOME OF THE SMOKEY TRAINS
NO
?
PERHAPS ART EDITORS COULD USE THE IDEA TO ADVANTAGE

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Bedtime*

BY LE PELLEY

I DIDN'T THINK IT WOULD BE THIS COOL...
IT IS A BIT CHILLY — THE NIGHTS SEEMED HOTTER THAN THIS AT HOME.
THE BREEZE BLOWS RIGHT UP THROUGH THE BOTTOM OF THE COT...
IT WOULDN'T BE SO BAD IF MY FEET DIDN'T STICK OUT
YEE-OOPS.
WHATS THE MATTER NOW ?
ANTS !!
WHAT SHOULD I DO ??
PUT A FEW IN MY BED ... THAT SQUIRMING AROUND LOOKS LIKE A GOOD WAY TO KEEP WARM...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! What's Happened?*

BY RODGERS

Well, sir, I was up at the crack of dawn this A.M.
In fact, I doubt if I waited for it to crack, I was so anxious to hear what Blackie had decided—
But pshaw!
I needn't have hurried—
Blackie had disappeared!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Peachy!*

BY THE HAGERS

"Now Ducklings, I'm sure you'll regret Your hasty judgment of Claudette."
"No girl can call us 'cute'," said Bill, "And hope to add to our good will."
"Lads, let's discuss this as a team Over a dish of peach ice cream."
Bud answered, with a brisk salute, "Now, Waddles, you're the one that's cute!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reform or Revolution?

Many observers of the American political scene are warning that the 1944 presidential campaign is likely to be not only confusing because of the interplay of foreign and internal issues, but highly heated and bitter. The need for unbiased and unimpassioned discussion was never greater. In this situation it is disappointing to find Vice-President Wallace trying to "hot-up" the kettle of domestic strife:

> We're going to have a grand and glorious fight. The sooner it comes and the hotter it gets the better.

In this speech in Des Moines to the Iowa convention of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Wallace threw gasoline on the fire he started a few days earlier at Detroit when he loosely labeled opponents of the Roosevelt Administration as "American Fascists." He seems to see the coming campaign as a struggle between the Administration, backed by farmers and workers, and "big business." One might assume that the corporations would be outvoted, but Mr. Wallace declares that since 1870 they have made Washington "a way station for Wall Street."

Now the Vice-President is not well cast in the role of rabble-rouser, stirring up popular passions. He is really a kindly, philosophic gentleman who has given eloquent voice to some of the highest aspirations of our times. This newspaper has long stood for several of the things he has advocated recently, such as freer trade, international co-operation, and the curbing of monopoly. But in his recent speeches there has been a clear pattern of oversimplified and wholesale attack on corporations such as might be made by the veriest demagogue.

There is great need for Americans to insist on the full employment, all-out production and equality of opportunity which Mr. Wallace urges. But will they be attained by firing up prejudice against all large business organizations? We deprecate the practice of too many Americans who throw around the label "Communist" even more carelessly than the Vice-President did that of "Fascist." They should not assume that every step by government to set up regulatory traffic lights for a complex industrial society plunges America into totalitarianism. But does Mr. Wallace see where he is heading with a generalized campaign of hate for "corporations"?

He declares he believes in "democratic capitalistic system." But an indiscriminate attack on "big business" destroys confidence in a very large part of the system. In the same way many Labor leaders who are genuinely opposed to Communism, often treat abuses of capitalism as so typical of the system as a whole that they logically leave little room for supporting it. Instead of cutting out the bad spots in the apple, this attitude would unconsciously throw the whole fruit away.

Mr. Wallace can make a strong case against some corporations for profiteering, for oppressing workers (sometimes unconsciously perhaps) and manipulating press and politicians. But are these faults more inherent than the abuses which afflict some labor unions? What we believe is really troubling Mr. Wallace about "big business" is a too frequent tendency to monopoly. But "big labor" has the same tendency. And flight to any extreme is certainly no sure guarantee of freedom. It can rush the people into an "economy of scarcity" and the most inclusive of all oppressions.

If the United States is going to achieve an "economy of abundance," it needs from men like Mr. Wallace—and from those of similar caliber on the other side of the political fence—not blanket, prejudice-producing charges, but discriminating, knowledge-increasing examination of the real problems the Nation faces.

Jitters in Berlin

"Obliged by circumstances to limit ourselves to military events, we must leave for another day subjects by no means less interesting." This ending to a dispatch from Berlin to Informaciones, Madrid newspaper has sharpened interest in the rumors now flying over Europe.

These tell of panic in Berlin. The Berliners are learning what happened in Hamburg, from refugees from that ruin. These descriptions are so damaging to morale that those spreading them are reported being arrested to prevent further demoralization. The Gestapo is said to be supplying workers from its own ranks to take the place of strikers in factories.

Now many such stories are beyond confirmation. They reach the outside world through travelers between Germany and neutral countries. They are easily exaggerated. But where there is a great deal of smoke there is usually at least a little fire. Where there is so much rumor, there is likely to be some truth.

Statements by Dr. Goebbels calling upon Germans to show themselves equal to their world role and reminding them indirectly that their behavior will be compared by the world with the behavior of the British under the German air threat in 1940 indicate that the Nazis are facing not only a second front to the south of them and a third front overhead but a fourth front at home. From all sides the news that Berliners must listen to is bad. And there are evidences of lack of leadership such as characterized the Italian scene for months before the fall of Mussolini.

Obviously something unusual is transpiring in Berlin. This can be seen in the statement by the German International Information Bureau that it was "understood in Berlin that a number of important discussions of a military and political nature have taken place in the Führer's headquarters the last few days."

We need to beware of peace-offensives-by-rumor, and of the effect on our own morale of premature expectations of a crack in Germany. If the rumors are true, so much the better, and so much the harder should the free peoples fight and work. Hard fighting and hard working remain, and will remain until the Nazis surrender unconditionally, the surest way to shorten the war.

A mockingbird has been noted to change its tune 87 times in seven minutes, but it would be unfair to that lovely bird to compare it with a Berlin propagandist whose armies are losing on all sides.

The Other Fellow's Language

On the Cambridge side of the Charles River, near where high iron gates open into the Harvard Yard, the window of a modest bookshop famous in all parts of the world for its works in foreign languages is crammed to the brim right now with dictionaries and grammars of more tongues than probably were heard at the building of the Tower of Babel.

Volumes on modern Greek, Egyptian-Arabic and Albanian crowd the more familiar ones on French, German and Spanish. A book on "newspaper Chinese" elbows one on "colloquial Japanese." Russian and Finnish grammars peer at each other over an "Italian Self-Taught." Rumanian and Portuguese dictionaries hobnob with an Egyptian-Syrian Handbook, a modern Persian grammar, and a work on Japanese place names.

And this is no mere exhibit. These volumes, and the thousands of others lining the walls of the shop within, are bought, studied, and read. Americans are going after foreign languages with unprecedented eagerness. The colleges and universities report their language classes crowded. Requests for further languages have been widely received,—and granted. Portuguese was early added, even high schools offering it on demand. Chinese, Japanese, and Malayan strained the universities' powers in securing professors.

Nor are the students all from the Army and Navy. Adult education centers record that their foreign language classes are among their most popular. Johnnie Q. Public has decided he wants to learn to speak with and understand his brothers across the world.

There have been years of limited outlook and indifferent success in the teaching of foreign languages in the United States. Americans, learning little and forgetting more, took refuge in rationalizing that "everybody would have to learn English anyway." But now there are signs of an awakening.

Seen on every hand, it is perhaps symbolized in the announcement from the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs of The American University that foreign languages are no longer to be a separate department. They are integrated with certain other fields, including English and Speech, as part of a Communications group. As simple and direct as that! Approached in this enlightened spirit it is reasonable to hope they will be sought more and more as essential tools of all democratic peoples aware of the need of world co-operation, and as a natural and normal means of helping to break down barriers among men.

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

Disparity of Wages

What are we going to do about such situations as this? A trained civil service worker of years of experience receives around $8 a day. The untrained, inexperienced 16-year-old son of such a worker can go to work in the same Government plant where the parent works, for $7.80 a day. These boys would work just as readily for $4 a day, but the rigidity of labor rules and organizations seem to prevent the use of common sense in these matters.

The loss is twofold: first in the amount of taxes that have to be raised by all of us now, second in the burden of discontent that will be added to our future economy.

(MRS.) ESTALLA STETSON
Port Orchard, Wash.

The Courage of Color

With Germany broadcasting that one of her two exceptions to her ban of all clothing manufacturing shall be clothes for mourning, is it not an excellent time for us, the Allied Nations of faith and hope, to resolve that we shall not drape ourselves in mourning weeds?

After the last World War, all Europe wore mourning. Clad in black, the men and women went forth to meet the future. The streets seemed shrouded in darkness. The effect was devastating particularly to the oncoming generation, who grew up to hate and fear. They saw not God, for was there not in every home the dark evidence of futility?

With the Christian's hope that beyond the loss in battlefields lies larger life both for those who "gave their last full measure of devotion" and for us who remain to make their sacrifice fruitful, let us now resolve to be clad in the garments of faith. Let us give to the children the courage of color that shall make even saddest days bright with cheer.

Brookfield Center, Conn. H. S. H.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Filling the Gap

Mirror of World Opinion

What Would Bricker Do?

It would be too much to ask that Governor Bricker should, in the brief compass of his address to the Wisconsin Bar Association, map out his program for postwar United States. But surely it was not too much to hope that at some point the Ohio Governor, whose friends insist he is a presidential probability, would take some positive stand, would commit himself to something a little definite that he was willing to say ought to be done. This hope was disappointed. The Governor's failure to do this is in contrast to the course of Mr. Willkie and of Governor Stassen. . . .

For the present, Governor Bricker discusses the weaknesses, contradictions, and failures of the Administration's domestic policies. Most of his criticisms are sound, most of them are justified. If we are to reject the counsel of isolation which helped bring us to this second conflict, we cannot accept a self-sufficient agricultural economy based on limiting production. We cannot, if we are to sell to the world, go in for an inflation which so raises the cost of American production that we cannot compete in world markets.

But Governor Bricker does not commit himself to anything in world trade. He neglects to mention that, in trade agreements, the Roosevelt Administration moved away from the old panacea of his party—higher and higher tariffs. So far as the Governor commits himself, he would, if charged with responsibility, be able to accept the Mellon economic policies, be able to accept such tariffs as Harding and Hoover accepted. . . .

As a chart, even a very general chart of Republican policy, Governor Bricker's address fails. . . . The mistakes of the present Administration are its theme, not the program of a revitalized Republican Party.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Little Journeys in Altruism

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Long before the peoples of the Allied Nations could cite convincing or tangible evidence to support their faith that eventual victory would be theirs in the present war, thoughtful men and women in America and Britain began the unselfish and commendable task of planning a constructive peace. A constructive peace is sought in the hope that as a result of wiser and more comprehensive processes than were devised and applied after the armistice following Germany's former surrender, future wars may be wisely avoided through a better understanding and regard for the rights of neighbors.

This in and of itself is proof of the fact that in the generation since World War One those now most active in studying and advocating more or less ambitious plans and theories have themselves learned a valuable and most helpful lesson. It has been thoroughly impressed upon the progressive thought of the world that the ignorance which engenders national jealousies and national hatreds must be eliminated by processes long recognized as potent, but which have been applied sparingly.

In the postwar period toward which we now look forward hopefully and with courage, there will be abundant opportunity to discuss, perfect, and put into operation the economic and political theories of those who sincerely hope that by the alchemy of prescribed adjustments the standards of employment and corresponding standards of living may be raised for the benefit of those whom we now regard as under-privileged, and this without serious effect upon standards which we hope to maintain at home.

There are thoughtful students of affairs, as unselfish as they are observant, who insist that equalization or really appreciable adjustment of standards of employment, of production, and even of living cannot be accomplished by fiat or by largess. Contrasts are too glaring to require elucidation. In them are revealed the differences of race, racial influences, environment, necessity, the immutable law which separates those who must toil and save to survive from those whose needs in food, warmth, and isolated safety are supplied without major individual or collective effort.

There is not, in human or mundane affairs, a common or an irreducible level. But there is another door, another broad and open avenue of approach. Through this there may one day enter those who are prepared to teach, by theory and objectively, the lesson learned by the peoples of those nations who sought and found, within the borders of their own lands, enlightenment, happiness, prosperity, and the respect of their neighbors, by pursuing the paths of peace and equal opportunity.

That, whatever else may be taught, may be found to be an important and a valuable lasting lesson to impress upon the people of Italy today or tomorrow, and upon the youth of Germany in the months and years to come. It is not visionary or academic. The strength of Hitlerized Germany and its vassals has been the inculcated and imposed doctrine of racial and cultural superiority. A generation of Germans has been reared to hate British and Americans whom they might have respected had they known their enemies enjoyed opportunities and comforts which the necessities imposed by regimentation and planned conquest forbade to them.

How amenable, say you, are those reared and regimented under the banner of the swastika to the altruistic programs and processes of generously inclined neighbors? The foundations of their faith have been laid upon the untenable quicksands of hatred, ignorance, and wanton cruelty. The inspiration for the evil that has befallen this unhappy generation of German men and women was engendered in ignorance as abysmal as that which it bred and nourished. Hitler's hatred was of peoples and conditions of his imagination, an imagination devoid of all the finer things which sway human impulses.

Let the hosts of enlightenment prepare for the great work that rehabilitation and readjustment will bring. Let us be practical and, above all, wisely charitable. The torch of enlightenment marks the path of peace.

America's Postwar Air Problem

An Intimate Message From Washington

By William H. Stringer

To win this global war, the United States has pioneered a system of earth-circling airways and airfields stretching from Trinidad to Khartoum and from San Francisco to Brisbane. What will happen to them—who will own them—after the war?

It can be said that Britain and the United States have carried on the first brief, preliminary discussions concerning the allocation of postwar airways. It is doubtful whether these talks have extended to Russia, China, or other Powers. President Roosevelt has said that a United Nations conference on the "postwar air" is projected for some time in the future. That's about as far as the nations have gone.

Some Congressmen and airline officials are seriously concerned over the fact that, come peace, the United States will be prohibited (unless new agreements are signed) from operating over many of the main routes now controlled and serviced by the Army's Air Transport Command and the Navy's parallel organization.

It's a fact that even Henderson Field on Guadalcanal, won from the Japs by heavy American sacrifice, will be banned to peacetime American fliers unless Australia grants commercial rights to American companies.

Right now the Army-operated transport services alone surpass the sum total of air transport existing throughout the world before the war. But under existing agreements the United States is pledged to move out of its military bases established on foreign soil, as soon as the war ends. There has been strong criticism in some quarters because the United States failed to attain a head start in the postwar air rivalry by demanding permanent rights to American-built bases on foreign soil, and those built with American lend-lease funds, when they were first projected.

Two members of the Senate Truman Committee, now on a congressional inspection of the battlefronts, are investigating the possible American stake in its war-built air routes. The Senators will quite likely discover that in postwar Australia, American commercial planes will have privileges only to the extent that Australian planes have privileges in United States territory. They would find in Canada a similar situation. The excellent "Burma Road" bases in India will revert to the Indian Government after the war. Even at Trinidad and Antigua—Atlantic bases leased from Britain for 99 years—American landing rights must still be negotiated.

High American policy-makers are thoroughly convinced that satisfactory agreements for sharing the postwar air can be reached with Britain and the British Dominions, Russia, France, and other possible commercial "Air Powers" and a mad postwar scramble and rivalry for profitable air stakes avoided.

Several suggested methods of handling this airways allocation are under consideration by American officials. Vice-President Wallace has proposed that air-minded nations "pool" their commercial airlines in a global air combine which would eliminate dangerous competitions while yet providing air transit to every quarter of the earth. This commercial pool would tie in with an internationalized police force.

Another plan is believed favored by the Interdepartmental Committee on International Aviation established by President Roosevelt to study postwar aviation, and its central theme was supported by 16 commercial airlines in a recent joint policy statement. This plan calls for something in the nature of a world charter guaranteeing to all Powers the right to fly commercial aircraft over any nation, plus rights to land for refueling or emergency purposes. But the right to land or to discharge or take on passengers or cargo—in short, the right of an American airline to establish a terminal in Australia or Britain—would remain to be decided through negotiation.

Soon after the war, the myriad airlines we see drawn out on the latest maps of the world will be going concerns. Airline officials and some Government policy-makers argue that the United States should broach whatever proposals it has for the postwar air settlement now, while it is still the world's biggest airline operator and the largest builder of transport aircraft.

The Wide Horizon

When the Navy's Lamps Wink

By Lieut. John Allan May, R. N. V. R.

We were talking about signals. Gather a few British Naval officers in a wardroom—and that is not a very difficult thing to do—and they always somehow or other get to talking about signals, funny signals, apt signals, curt signals, signals very-much-to-the-point.

Lawyers lie abed at night thinking of the riposte they could have made in court if only they had thought of it in time. Naval officers do the same thing about signals. The use of the signal lamp for wit—or mere light-heartedness—is an Old Naval Custom. When signal lamps wink they very often do give a wink, literally.

"I remember one that amused me at the time," said the Sub-Lieutenant. "We were doing a shoot in a destroyer at a towed target. Our first salvo was a bit wild. Quick as a flash the trawler towing the target called us up: 'Please note,' we read, 'we are towing this target, not pushing the thing.'"

* * *

"I liked that one about the two destroyers," put in the First Lieutenant of the ship we were aboard. "In the Med. You probably saw it in the papers. They were routing around after Italian shipping when a large enemy cruiser appeared astern. 'Don't look now, sir,' the junior ship flashed, 'but I think we are being followed.'"

Then I remembered one that happened after the sinking of the Bismarck when German aircraft tried to wreak some sort of revenge on our returning warships. Two destroyers were subjected to a continuous bombardment all day until four in the afternoon. Then the Germans suddenly left. "The tea interval, I presume," one ship flashed the other, in cricket parlance. At 5 the Germans returned but their bombing was inaccurate this time. "It must be the second eleven," the second ship remarked.

"We were passing a new battleship the other day in my MGB (motor gunboat), and sort of whistling around with lots of spray, looking fast, when she flashed me up," a Lieutenant remarked. "The message started WOO and I asked for a repeat, I couldn't make head or tail of it. It turned out to be simply 'WOO HOO!'"

"When we chased the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau in Brest," chipped in a Lieutenant-Commander, "we met another destroyer who knew what we had been doing and she asked us, 'Any luck?' The skipper replied, 'No, but you should have seen the one that got away.'"

By this time it was the Captain's turn. Captains always know the best ones.

* * *

"I've only thought of one that really tickled me. I was rather proud of it," he declared. "I was in convoy with Admiral X——, who was then Captain D. (Captain of Destroyers). A thick fog came down and I couldn't see a thing. I played safe and when it cleared I was miles out of station. The Admiral told me to close him and gave me an awful blast, and as if that wasn't enough Captain X—— flashed me and said, 'And how is Little Bo-Peep this morning?' Of course, I couldn't think of a suitable reply, but just said, 'Did not consider myself lost.' However, next night another thick fog came down and I just kept on all the time. I was scared stiff but I wasn't going to be out of it next time. When it cleared next morning I was almost exactly in station. But X—— was nowhere to be seen. I got all the signalmen and all the lookouts and the officers to keep the sharpest possible watch for him. As soon as he put his nose over the horizon I saw him—and flashed, 'Peep-bo!'

"I was rather proud of that. He told me to come and see him when the ship got into harbor. But all he did was give me a dinner."

After this, of course, the Captain did remember another really good one.

"Oh, yes," he said, "there was one other. Not my own this time. I think it's about the neatest signal ever sent. The Blank was the last destroyer in Norway. She was left there and her last orders were to stay there. No more orders came through and things got hotter and hotter. Every other ship had gone. At last the Captain felt it was not worth staying there. So he upped anchor and went out to sea. Then he sent the Admiralty a signal reading, 'My position so-and-so, request destination.'"

After that we broke up. But there will be other chin-wags, and more good signals. There always are more good signals.

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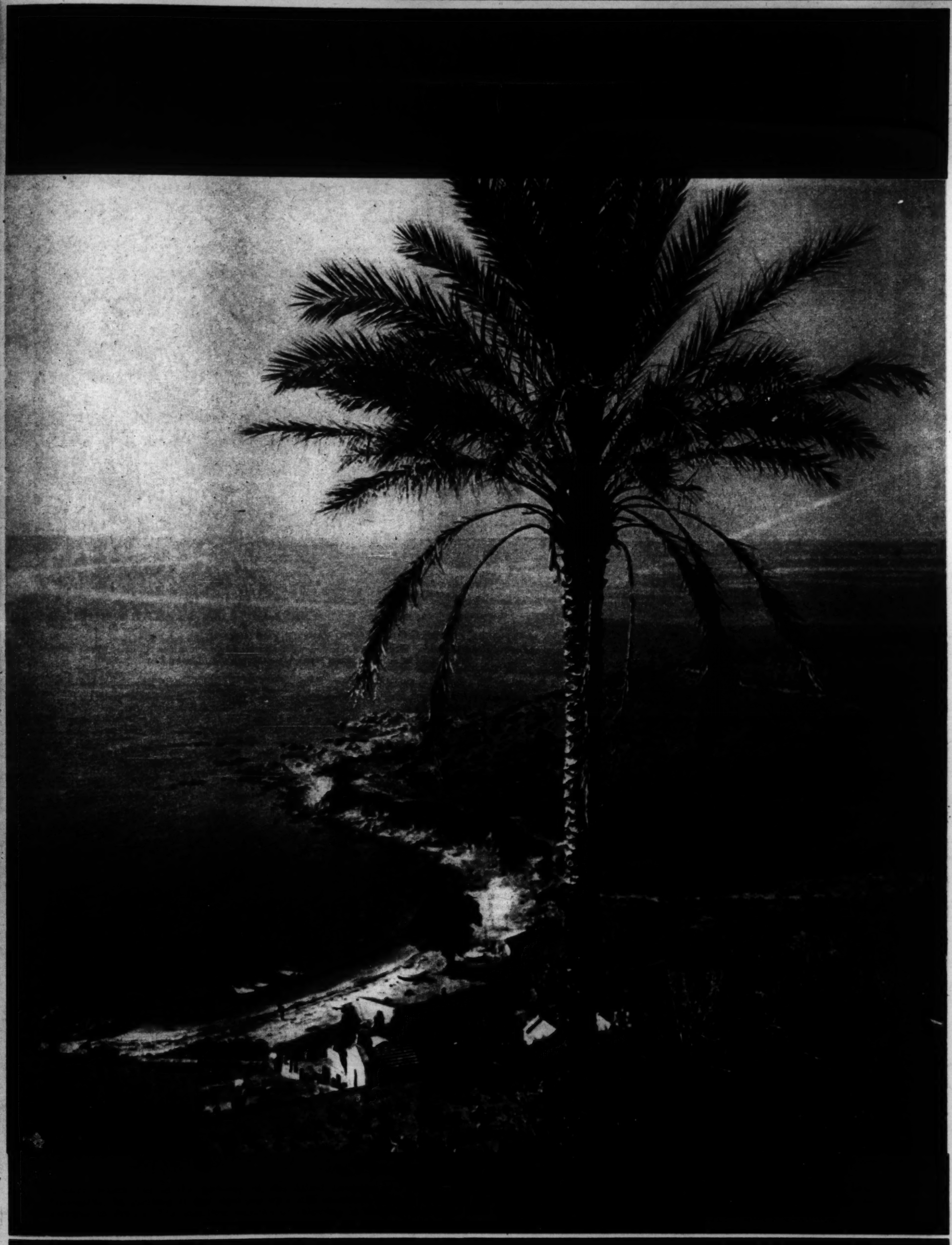
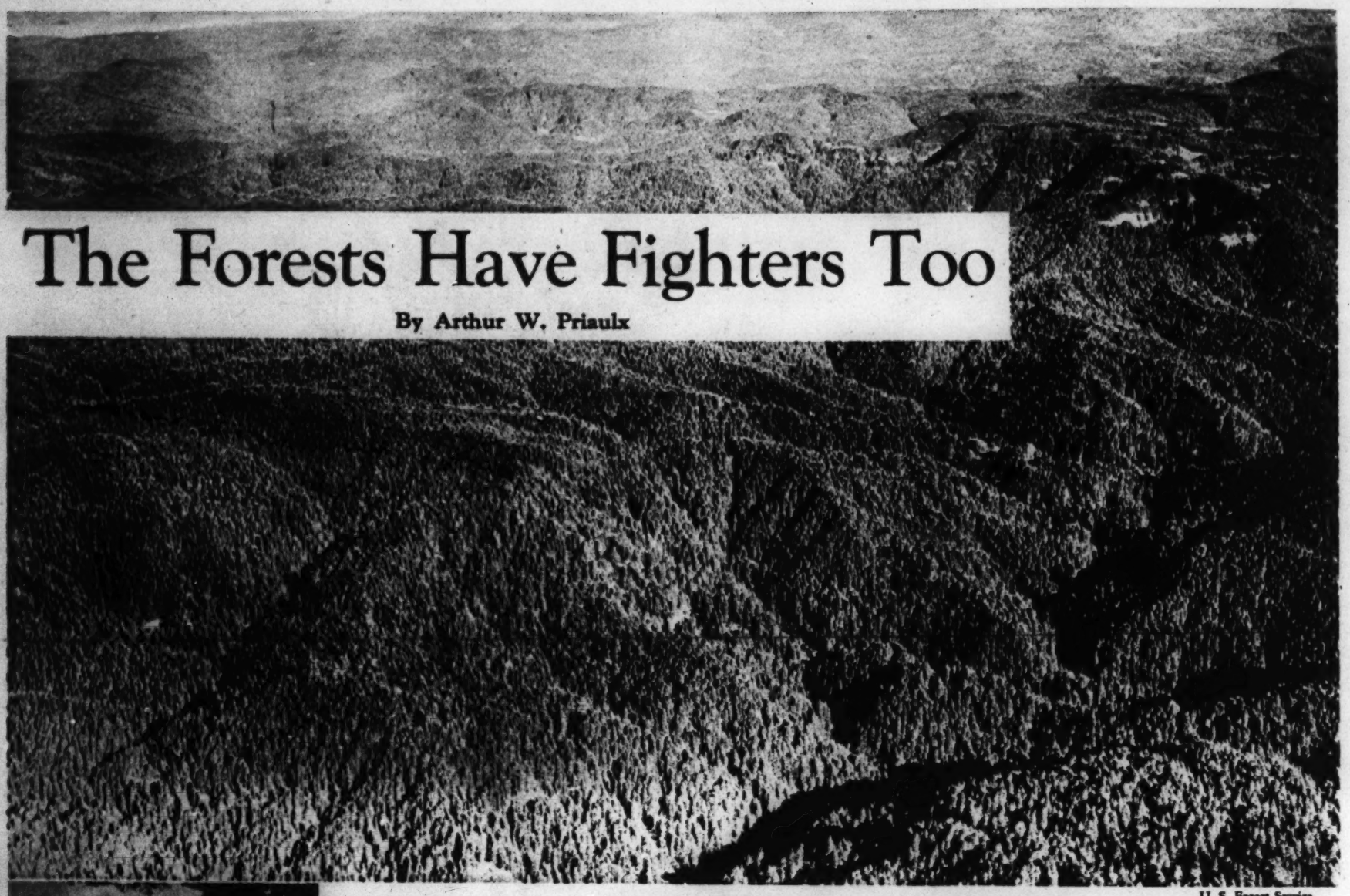


The Forests Have Fighters Too

By Arthur W. Priaulx



U. S. Forest Service

TIMBERED STOREHOUSE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Airplane View of the Oregon and Washington Coastline, With the Virgin Forests From Which Much of the Nation's War Lumber Supplies Are Coming. Below: A Firefighter Uses a Spray From a Handy Back Pump to Control a Fire in an Old Snag

PROBABLY THE WORLD'S largest body of trained firefighters, skilled in suppressing forest fires, are on constant call in the Pacific Northwest—particularly along the 500-mile coastline of Oregon and Washington, with its great stands of virgin Douglas fir and valuable spruce and hemlock. The reason is not far to seek.

Last summer, tricky Japanese tried three times unsuccessfully to set fire to tinder-dry forests, now needed so vitally to supply lumber for hundreds of war uses. A submarine stood off the mouth of the Columbia River June 21, 1942, and fired more than a score of explosive shells into military installations and wooded areas in Oregon's Clatsop county.

On Sept. 9 and again on Sept. 28 single-motored, putt-putt seaplanes were launched from Japanese subs off the southern Oregon shore and dropped incendiary bombs in the wooded wilderness area close by the California border near Port Orford, Ore. Forest lookouts promptly spotted the fires and they were controlled without damage.

Heavy growth of virgin forests starts at the shores of the great Pacific and extends inland for 100 to 200 miles to the summit of the Cascade range. It is a forest wonderland, a great storehouse of natural wealth.

The job of protecting the forests from enemy attack has not stopped with the constituted private, state, and federal fire-fighting agencies. True, they are better organized than ever. Last year in each state a Forest Defense Council headed by the two state foresters, Nelson S. Rogers in Oregon and T. S. Goodyear in Washington, was set up. This wartime organization includes United States Forest Service, State Forestry Departments, private fire patrol associations and military authorities.

The Forest Defense Councils of Oregon and Washington are models of co-operative endeavor. Not only are all agencies ordinarily engaged in forest fire protection work welded together into one compact, instantly available, highly efficient organization, but more than 35,000 loggers are auxiliary firefighters, on call when an emergency arises.

Here is a brief outline of what is claimed to be the world's greatest forest fire-fighting organization:

* * *

More than 5,000 trained forest-fire fighters, lookouts, suppression crews in Oregon and Washington. These include state and private fire-fighting organizations and the United States Forest Service personnel.

More than 35,000 loggers in over 2,500 logging camps in the two states. These loggers form the reserves for the 5,000 front-line firefighters and are subject to call in case of an emergency in their district. Loggers are tough, hardy, well-conditioned men who know how to fight a fire.

Some of these loggers are eager for a chance to fight more than fires. For instance, down in Tillamook County, Oregon, 1,500 "timber beasts," as loggers like to call themselves, have formed a militant guerrilla band. Known as the Tillamook Guerrillas, these loggers and frontiersmen have trained not only to fight forest fires, but have trained faithfully in guerrilla warfare. Nearly every member of this civilian band is a crack rifle shot. They know exactly where they will go to be most effective in case of attack. Regular military authorities don't have much to say about this unofficial guerrilla group, nor have they been given official recognition as a designated unit of the State Guard, but they have the spirit of the Great West.

Not to be outdone by their neighbors to the north, citizens of two other coast regions in Oregon have formed similar guerrilla bands. At the mouth of the Siuslaw River at Florence, Oregon, is the headquarters for an ardent band of outdoorsmen and woodsmen, the Siuslaw Rifles, who are determined no sneak attack on their isolated shore shall be successful. And at Marshfield the Coos Bay Pirates have mobilized for a similar purpose.

These guerrilla bands are colorful, and the widespread publicity given them has served some useful purposes, one of the principal ones being to arouse the civilians here to the possible dangers from incendiary bombings and to instruct them how to control such efforts at wholesale sabotage.

"Keep Oregon Green" and "Keep Washington Green" sound like slogans. They are more than mere slogans, they are state-wide organizations of public-spirited citizens in every county in the two states, who give liberally of their time to help acquaint their fellow citizens with the need for keeping fire from our forest lands.

* * *

The Keep Green programs have caught the popular fancy of the citizens, largely through the very generous and wholehearted assistance given by newspapers and radio stations. Best indication of the success of this campaign to make every citizen of both states completely forest protection minded is the forest-fire record last year. For 20 years there have been an average of 1,300 forest fires in Oregon. In 1942 there were 350. Washington enjoyed a similar experience. The hazards last season were about normal, so weather was not the controlling factor. Man-caused fires fell off phenomenally, especially blazes along roads caused by carelessly thrown cigarettes. Unattended campfires, cause of many a costly forest fire, were not serious offenders.

Governors Snell of Oregon and Langlie of Washington are impressed with the fine job done by this public-sponsored Keep Green program. This year on June 11 the two states' officials, in an historic meeting on the interstate bridge connecting Portland and Vancouver, met and pledged mutual aid in case of bombing or other great emergency. This meeting also served as the official opening of the Keep Green campaigns in the states.

Probably one of the most spectacular examples of widespread interest and support of the forest-fire prevention campaign has been the manner in which even the tiny youngsters have taken hold.

Last year Keep Oregon Green set up a youth division, enabling boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 18 to become members of Green Guard squads. The squads were formed in every forest village, town, and city in Oregon. Each squad of five or more elected a captain, who was the contact for that group, with State headquarters at Salem. These youngsters were taught what to do in case of a fire. Who to notify. How to suppress the fire if it was small. They proudly wear an arm insignia with a double bar for captains and a lance corporal chevron for second-year participation.

Results of this youth movement were fascinating. More than 6,000 boys and girls joined up voluntarily last year. They kept record of activities, which varied from reporting fires to posting Keep Oregon Green posters and cleaning out fire hazards around their farm and home. In more than one instance prompt reporting of a fire by these eagle-eyed youngsters enabled fire crews to get on the job in a jiffy.

This year the Green Guard movement is spreading even more rapidly than in its first year. Two thousand new members have signed up in the first three weeks since the end of the school year.

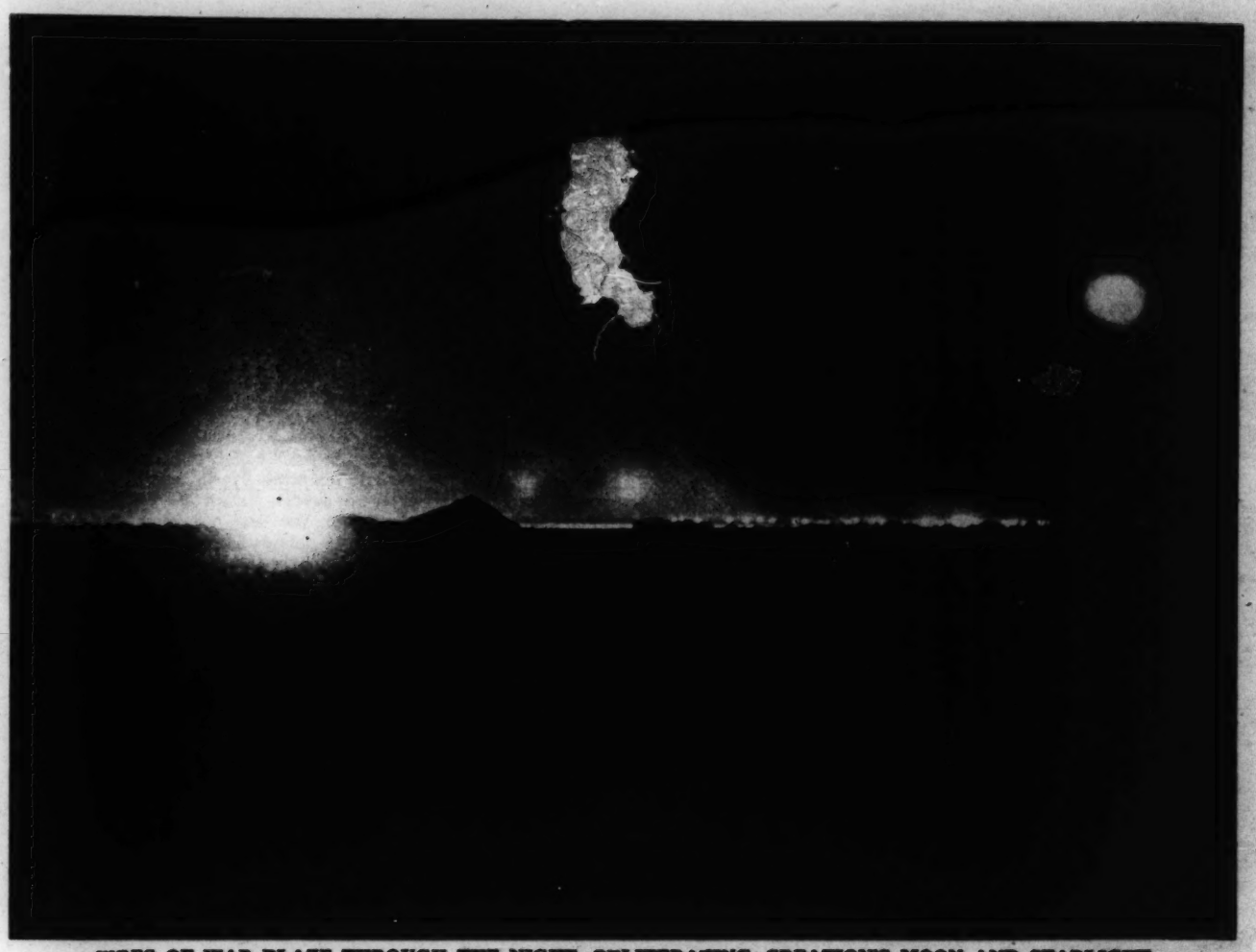
These Junior Forest Commandos, with their thousands of pairs of eager and sharp little eyes, are making a real contribution to the security and safety of their nation.

(Continued on page 15)

Battle of Alamein I

By Clive Stoddart

Before the Allies invaded Europe they achieved a victory in North Africa, about which much has been written but about which the real story has yet to be told. It is the story of the detailed operations that accomplished Rommel's defeat. When available it will constitute a glorious chapter in the history of World War II. It started back at a little spot in Egypt, El Alamein. Few knew of its existence until two battles were fought there. The second battle pushed it into the limelight, for on the outcome of that battle depended in a measure the whole British position in the Near East. Clive Stoddart took part in that battle. In the heat of the fighting he wrote a series of cards to his father, which he numbered, giving a running account of the hostilities, and herewith we present his story.



FIRES OF WAR BLAZE THROUGH THE NIGHT, OBLITERATING CREATION'S MOON AND STARLIGHT
British Artillery, During the British Offensive in Egypt, Pounds and Flashes Away at Axis Positions, While a Photographer Braves a Point in Front of the Guns

NUMBER I

THIS WILL BE a very brief and shortened account, to fit in with the censor until I am able to send you the "history" of the part we played in the second and successful Battle of Alamein.

The story really starts when the Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, came out here and actually paid a visit to the regiment. I was not there at the time, and would have given anything to have been. It was just after we had stopped Rommel on the Alamein line and had made two abortive attempts to send him back. I had just come back from that battle after having been an L. O. on 30 Corps H. Q. The P. M. went around the regiment, which was as usual training with very little. He was very encouraging and told us about the visit he had paid the President of the U. S. A. and how President Roosevelt had been very upset about the fall of Tobruk and had asked Winston Churchill what he could give him to get it back. He then went on to tell us that he had asked for the very best "toys"—that they were coming—and that he was going to give them to us.

You can imagine how thrilled we were, as before our "toys" had "not been so good!" He ended his speech to the officers by looking straight at everyone and speaking very slowly and deliberately. He said: "Gentlemen, you will strike an unforgettable blow against the enemy. The corn will be ripe for the sickle, and you will be the reapers." Enormous pauses between each sentence and lots more wonderful words, as only he can use, putting emphasis on every one and ending, "May God bless you all." And so it turned out that under a full harvest moon two and a half months later we went out to reap and gathered in an "unforgettable" harvest.

It was some time before F. D. R.'s "present" arrived. We trained 15 hours a day—at times it looked as if the "present" would never arrive. We did not know when the "off" would be, but we did know that it couldn't be long delayed. Rommel, too, was getting reinforcements and every day was making his defenses stronger and stronger and each week meant our task was going to be more difficult.

Gradually the "toys" began to arrive and John and I worked feverishly to prepare the squadron and ourselves for the times ahead. It was tremendously hard work, every day of the week and long into the night, from Sunday till the next Sunday, only we never knew what day of the week it was. We worked and trained—time we knew was all too short, and we had a great responsibility to the men we were to lead. John was magnificent, and the men responded wonderfully. If we had had a year we would have wanted 18 months, but in those two months, and especially in the last three weeks, we worked literally day and night in great heat. Very often John and I had an average of three hours' sleep a night for a week.

We knew we were to be attached to and to support the N. Z. Division—they were and are the very finest troops, and grand people. We knew, too, that ours was to be the big job of cracking the line, which at the time was compared with the trench warfare of 1917. We also had a dynamic, courageous and excellent Brigadier, who worked harder than anyone and afterwards got a bar to his D. S. O. Also there was Guy, whom we all had the greatest admiration for.

Associated Press Photo and Radiophoto

HIGH TEMPERATURES FOR TOMMIES
British Soldiers Find the Western Desert Sun Is Very Warm

NUMBER II

So you can see it was a great party with, as we knew, great things expected of it, and before the start no one had any doubt that he, individually and everyone next him, was going to be put to the greatest test of his life.

We had one full-scale practice, though by a long shot we hadn't all our "toys." It took place with a full moon at night, and John and I took very careful stock of the whole situation and learned a great deal on the three days' maneuvers with the N. Z.'s. We went home and worked even harder and we watched the old moon wane and with considerable excitement watched the new moon rise and gradually get larger. We had not been told, obviously, when the day was to be, but John and I were certain that it would be the full moon after the practice—though every reason was given why it should not be.

I will never forget standing out in the desert with John and "pledging" the New Harvest Moon. Four days before the full moon we moved up to the front all at night, and it was a tiring, dusty, and frightful trip. We spent one day under camouflage, putting the finishing touches, and then we were led to the post. It is not here possible to give the details of what happened on the approach march. Suffice it to say that we all knew what was coming. We had only got the last of the "toys" four days before; they were still quite strange to many of us and I'm sure during those long night marches we were asking ourselves—How will my squadron make out? How will my troop make out, and how will I myself make out? And I know I thought of many things which I wished we had practiced more, or which I felt we had neglected through shortage of time and which never should have been. At about 6 p. m. in the dark we moved up the final 10 miles to the starting point. Here I feel I must digress from our personal story to give you a brief idea of what the plan was—at least as far as it affected us.

There was to be an artillery barrage—such as had never been seen before in this war. It was to be fired against the enemy gun positions for a certain period. They had for weeks been plotted and photographed and looked at by patrols. Then the N. Z.'s and the infantry were to go forward, cut the wire and lift the mines for us to go through. All this was to be done at night and with a creeping barrage of artillery in front of them. We were to follow up through the minefields and pass through at first light to meet the enemy armor, make another gap in the enemy gun line and second defenses, and let the main British armor through. This is all very brief, and as you can imagine there was a great deal more to it all along the front which can't possibly be written here, also much more concerning ourselves. Anyway, that is roughly how the picture was painted. Now let us see how we fared and how it worked out. In practice it was very different from the theory, as you will see. General Montgomery had issued a very stirring order of the day.

NUMBER III

So it was at 9:30 p. m. we found ourselves head to tail at the starting

(Continued on page 14)

Adventure Afoot

By Hazel Humphreys

". . . It is so rare a thing: a person who speaks Christian, and yet likes to walk."—ALBERT B. FRANKLIN, "Ecuador: Portrait of a People."

TO BELONG to the fortunate few who know that walking is a pleasure to be sought rather than a catastrophe to be shunned, it seems necessary to learn that secret young. My father taught it to me when I was small. I am sure he was quite conscious of doing so, yet his own obvious delight in "going for a walk" made a deep impression on my childish thinking.

He was a glass blower who worked on the all-night shift, and he felt he needed the quiet magic of outdoors, almost more than sleep, to restore him after the long hours of labor, the searing heat of the factory, and the perpetual tension of his exacting task. Naturally, this was beyond my comprehension then. What I knew was that, like every child, I wanted to go wherever the grownups went, and that it was a privilege to be allowed to accompany my father when he strolled down to the river to fish, when he was searching for wild strawberries along the blistering railroad tracks, and when he climbed the mountain to the abandoned quarry; even when, with the half-humorous melancholy of that time, especially characteristic of his own poetic nature, he took his book and lunch to be enjoyed among the cemetery tombstones. Children today have more elaborate amusements, but I doubt if they find in them any greater satisfaction than I derived from such simplicities.

* * *

The truth apprehended only dimly during childhood, in a smoke-filled city, was understood fully and forever when the chance came for me to go away to school. Chosen sight unseen, this Alma Mater, this "guide of youth," awe-inspiring to me when I was a mere freshman, proved also to be part of a friendly country village, encircled by pine-clad hills. Four years of such surroundings, of walking each morning to a landscape ever-changing and ever lovely, four years of being able to walk at will in near-by woods—henceforth, for me at least, salvation was to be found among the hills and in the multitude of mountains.

It would be pleasantly romantic to record that, from these beginnings, I became a gipsy, a vagabond, a wanderer, who set out immediately after college to explore the far scenic places of the world, with the amazing audacity and total lack of cash usual among the writers of the travel books. Romantic, but hardly true. It never occurred to me, an average girl from an ordinary family, to be either so spectacular or so impractical. After graduation came a job. I began to earn my living. Unquestioningly I followed the pattern of most Americans, trying to do my work as competently as I could, and having fun when my work was done.

It was only my idea of fun which seemed to be peculiar. Some inner restlessness, some trace of wildness in my heart—perhaps inherited from those ancestors who sailed the seas, fought with the Armada, wore earrings and brought parrots home—have always kept me from liking the recreations which are traditionally feminine. To sit, to sew, to shop—even to garden, much as I admire the results of the last-named pursuit—are not for me. Instead, on holidays, my dogs and I escape to the freedom of the hills, with every mark of canine joy that bounding bodies and waving tails can give. The human delight, on such occasions, though necessarily more sedate, is none the less sincere.

Then, once a year, there is vacation, that brief and precious interim. In my eccentric interpretation, this means a walking trip, even though I walk alone. Few are willing to match my 15 or 20 miles a day, are able to forget the unbecoming costume which such a trip entails; few are ready to overlook the trivialities of dustiness and unglamorous appearance in return for the great, if subtle, rewards of liberty, for intimate knowledge of a place and people.

But whether one belongs among the many or among the few, to heed the philosopher's advice is always wise: that we can never sufficiently remind ourselves how different are the ideals of different men.

Until 1938 I had been no exception to the rule of regarding distance as one of the prerequisites of enchantment. Most of my life had been spent in New York State and so I had always thought it necessary, when vacation came, to get as far away from there as time and budget would permit. I do not recall that any specific incident brought about a change in point of view, but gradually I became conscious of a general feeling of embarrassment because, a "collector" of mountains, I knew so little about those nearest to my home.

"This condition must be changed," I cried, and no sooner cried than done. The State Department of Conservation, on request, sent its excellent free pamphlets of description and instruction, with a map showing motor roads, hikers' trails clearly indicated by different-colored markers, and shelters. Friends took us by car to our starting point, and our walking week end was begun.

We knew from the circular ("Recreation, No. 9") that the Catskill shelters, open in front, are more useful as protection from the rain by day than as any real lodging overnight. We were sure, however, in our upstate innocence, that we could find reasonable accommodations anywhere.

It was not so easy as we expected. It is true that, within a few-mile radius of the highway, the region is thick with huge hotels. But either transients were not accepted (after we were seen) or else their prices were beyond us.

We had walked for several miles from Livingston Manor to DeBruce, and it was getting dark. We were discouraged by the rebuffs we had received. Our blankets were few and the night was cool. We debated whether, like the poet, we should lay us down with a will "under the wide and starry sky."

* * *

We decided to make one more attempt, this time at a pretty cottage beyond an inn. Success at last! The owners themselves had no extra room, but they carefully directed us to a farmhouse half a mile away. There we were kindly welcomed and given every comfort, though the appearance of three nocturnal hikers, out of the pitchy blackness of a mountain road, must surely have seemed strange. That hospitable farmhouse furnished cheer not only to our bodies but to our feelings also.

The next day we were off before the morning mists had cleared. Even our staid bulletin, though hardly lyrical in its literary style, had had to concede the beauty of the road we followed. The subjective phrase, "attractive woodlands," had crept in, amid all the arid data on mileage and direction. The route ran through deep forest, between the ferns

(Continued on page 15)

Philip Gendreau, N. Y.

Corsica, A Strategic Prize

By F. G. Smith, Jr.

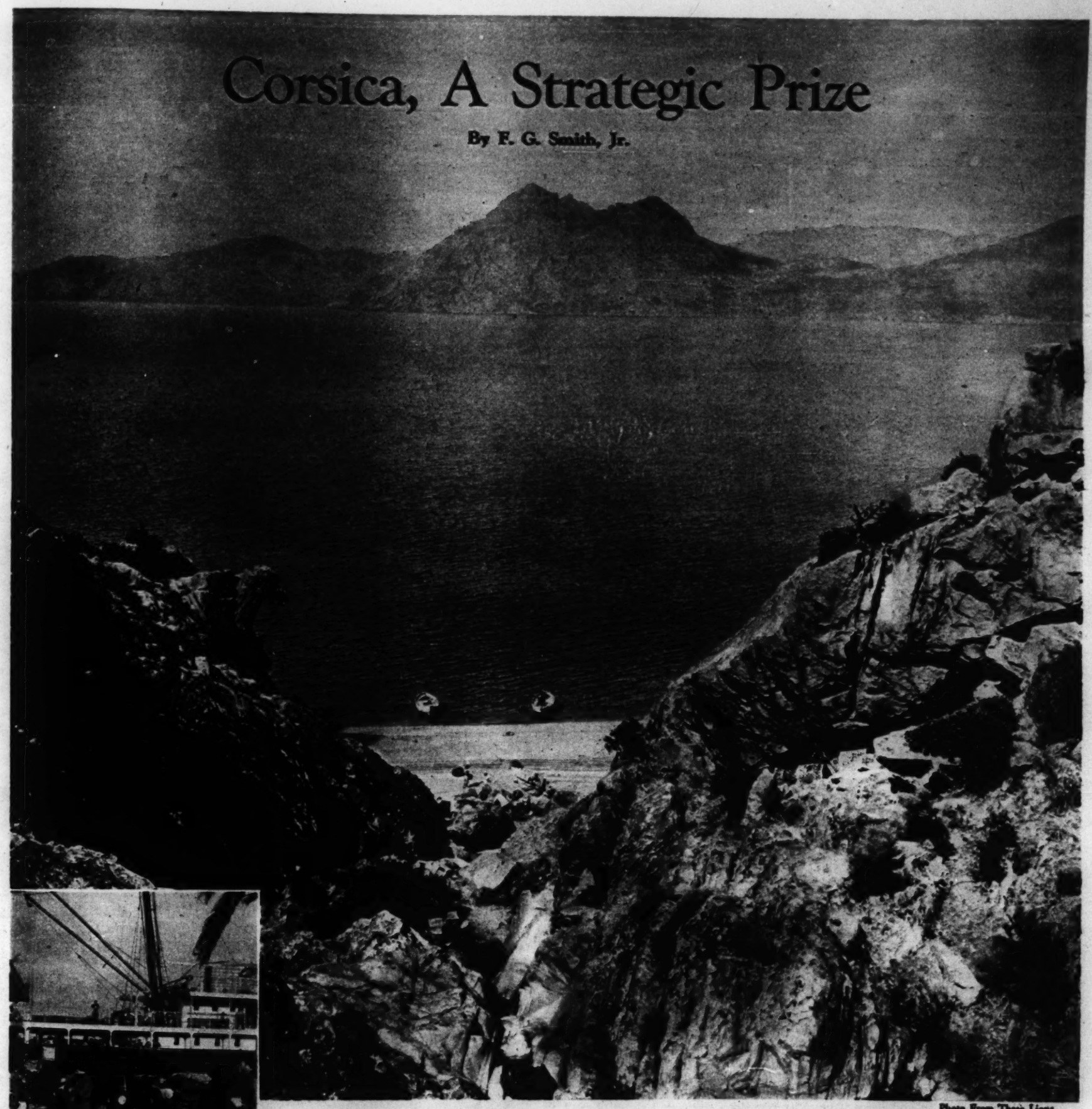


Photo From Three Lions

THE PORT OF AJACCIO, CORSICA: Section of the Beach and Rock-Cliffed Shores Around the Gulf Near Ajaccio. Left: Arrival of a Passenger Liner Starts a Bustle of Activity on the Wharves

With the rapid success of the Allied forces in Sicily and the collapse of the Fascist régime in Italy, public interest now turns to other islands in the Mediterranean, and particularly to Corsica. The strategic value of the island is high. The sympathies of its inhabitants (French) are anything but pro-Axis. The island affords an excellent stepping-off place for further assaults upon the underside of Europe. A brief sketch of the island is given below by a man who spent three months there, just before the war.

LYING ACROSS THE PATH of Allied advance to Southern France is the island of Corsica, famed as the home of Napoleon, Roquefort cheese, and some of the most awe-inspiring scenery to be found in the world. Perhaps less known is the fact that of all Frenchmen, Corsicans are perhaps the most patriotic and certainly the most accurate shots. It has been stated that Mussolini has quartered 50,000 troops on the island, as against 300,000 Corsicans. When the Allies come to the island—as come they must—from these 300,000 will rise an army already disciplined and physically toughened to help.

Corsican pride is the result of the island's history. For years it lived under Genoa's yoke; riches were plundered, the population was slowly decimated. Then came the English, the French, and the English, and finally the French to stay. Against all, the Corsicans fought, bravely if without hope. Then came the Italians, for whom the Corsicans have little regard. Even in prewar days, when the Italian consuls in Bastia and Ajaccio were doing their best, through bribes and scurrilously anti-French weekly newspapers, to convince Corsicans that they were, in reality, Italians, the Corsicans so vigorously stoned both consulates that a constant police guard was necessary to protect them.

Then, too, Corsica claims itself as the birthplace of modern France. "After all," they say, "Napoleon was a Corsican. Would there have been a France without him?" The fact that, of all the departments of France, Corsica had the greatest percentage of soldiers killed in the first World War proves that this pride is not yet extinguished. They have also given France such outstanding public figures as François Pietri and the late Cesar Campinchi, Minister of the Marine.

Few islands are better suited to guerrilla warfare, which, in a sense, Corsicans invented. There is the maquis, the thick, sky-growing brush of which Prosper Merimee wrote in "Colombo." It stretches over vast sections of the rugged terrain, and offers countless hiding places. There are the mountains, high and snow-capped, running up the 10,000 feet. There are hundreds of trails and rough roads of which only Corsicans know.

As a strategical prize, Corsica is well worth fighting for. In Ajaccio, it has a fine, hill-sheltered harbor which, a regular base for the French fleet in years gone by, can house warships of any size. Only four miles from the city there is an air field which, with easy development, could service the largest bombers. Bastia and Calvi are smaller ports but valuable for torpedo boats and submarines. Once taken, the island would be an ideal base for operations against Marseilles.

Despite the sheerness of the cliffs which rise from the Mediterranean, especially in the northern section of the island, there are many miles of desolate, sandy beach which are ideal for amphibious operations. It would be impossible for the Italians to guard these many spots with more than a token force; once landed, the Allies would find the populace already at work.

There will be no more joyful celebration in all of Europe's liberation than on the day that French troops march again through Ajaccio's palm-shaded streets. For Corsicans do not forget the narrow street, near the docks at Ajaccio, on which Napoleon was born. They, as few other people, are conscious always of their past.

The Vanishing Carib

By Henricks Hodge

"VANISHING REDMEN" is a familiar phrase to people in an America whose romantic history revels in many a tale of Indians versus white settlers. But although the ranks of American redmen have dwindled they may still be counted by the thousands. Not so the Indians of the West Indies, for of their original countless numbers scarcely a hundred now remain. This surviving company is comprised solely of Caribs, the most famous of the West Indian aborigines. Today the Caribbean is called "America's Mediterranean" yet few have ever heard of the tribe from which this bluest of seas has taken its name.

Besides being a strong and fierce tribe of wanderers who could trace their ancestry back to aggressive forbears in the Guiana country, the Caribs were also the original "Indians" of the Americas. For on Nov. 3, 1493, Columbus, on his second voyage, first sighted the island of Dominica (which lies between Guadeloupe and Martinique in the Lesser Antilles), a land which he soon learned was occupied by an Indian tribe, the Caribs. Succeeding exploration showed him that these savages inhabited all of the isles from Puerto Rico to the Guianas.

The Spaniards left these individualists to themselves partly because of their warlike ways and partly because of the ruggedness of the island arc which served them as home. But French and British encroachment in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries forcibly eliminated many of their numbers and reduced their holdings finally to the most inaccessible coasts of Dominica, which has proved to be the first and last of their island strongholds.

The Island Caribs are a small though sturdy race whose men average about 5 feet 3 inches tall. Their physical features well set them off from their Negro neighbors, for these aborigines possess long straight hair, small lips, straight noses, wide cheek-bones, and the coppery complexion of their Indian heritage. In former days, each of the numerous Carib settlements had its own chief whose duty it was, as supreme arbiter, to settle disputes arising in his village. He was usually selected because of his superior intelligence and stamina, whereas chieftains with special talents of leadership were chosen to head war parties. Last of the line of chiefs was Thomas Jolly John whose passing last Spring has eliminated an office which had existed for many generations.

Columbus had not called these people "redmen" without reason for in his time it was the custom of the Carib men to cover their bodies with the brilliant red dye of the annatto or roucou (obtained from the seeds of a tropical shrub). In these modern times the only thing annatto pigment ever covers is Edam cheese. In those early days roucou mixed with local vegetable oils doubtless aided in keeping off insects but it also served its purpose as warpaint.

Certainly nothing could have been more sinister than a marauding band, decked out in such greasepaint, filing through the forest at night with their path partly lighted by a tropic moon and partly by the light of the giant fireflies or "labelles" which they were wont to fasten to their arms and legs as a means of keeping their party in constant touch with one another.

Visitors are few to the little Dominica reservation where ekes out an existence the last Carib band. St. Cyr at Salybia is the best known of the few remaining villages and it can hardly be called that. The surroundings are of a wild and rugged beauty. Precipitous, verdant headlands and coastal bluffs are wave-sculptured from a red volcanic rock; the scrubby tropical vegetation is combed and swept by constant trade winds against the cliffs, forming pompadours of lush greenery.

(Continued on page 13)

Kodachromes by the Writer

"HOME OF A SMALL BUT STURDY RACE"
A Carib Girl Makes "Mibi" Baskets From Wild Aroid Roots. Above: Salybia Bay in the Carib Reservation Shows a Palm-Fringed, Rocky Coastline

Fabulous Field's

By Ralph Wallace

MARSHALL FIELD'S
Where the Customer Is Always Right

TO A GREAT MANY PEOPLE spread widely over America, Europe, and Asia, Chicago is the place where Marshall Field's is. To millions of Chicagoans, Field's is an indispensable part of their lives—a social center, a favorite luncheon spot, a museum, a "must" for out-of-town guests—and *the* place to go for merchandise. Field's doesn't do all the retail business in Chicago—only does $100,000,000 worth a year—but it is the standard by which Chicagoans judge all other stores.

Marshall Field's is a fabulous institution. Not just because it is big (one of the two largest department stores in the world) or long established (87 years) or thronged (100,000 customers a day) but because it has an atmosphere that makes it—well, Field's.

"Class" is the strongest impression, and sumptuousness, enhanced by Tiffany mosaic ceiling, plashing fountains, spacious courts. Yet Field's invented the bargain basement, and its own, the largest selling floor on earth, grosses $10,000,000 a year. Field's coined the famous slogan, "The customer is always right," and it carries the policy to fantastic and expensive extremes. But for all its elegance and for all its quixotic gestures, Field's is canny. The store has lost money only one year in its 87 and its best year's profit, $12,000,000, set a world record for a single store.

The world's great have flocked to Field's for 50 years. On any day, you may run into Princess Martha of Norway purchasing American china, or Dotty Lamour stepping into an elevator she used to operate when she worked at Field's. But it's the antithesis of exclusive; Winston Churchill (who bought jade) and Mickey Rooney (who bought socks) rubbed shoulders with Iowa farm wives, and you and me.

Customers are all kinds. Take the industrialist who never goes through Chicago without spending hours at Field's, buying table settings. For example, a set of Victorian china decorated with red cabbage roses, a green satin cloth for contrast, and Swedish glassware. He always buys two dozen of everything. The other day, I saw him happily selecting a set of Spode china, domestic crystal ware in flower pattern, and a white damask cloth. He was oblivious to the fact that customers and clerks were making pretexts to go past, and get a look at him. It was Henry J. Kaiser, relaxing from the strain of a-ship-a-day. He has collected china and glassware for years.

Or take the Greek refugees, who evidently escaped with some money. The men of the family bought full evening regalia—and next Sunday morning neighbors saw them playing volley ball in their back yard, dyked up in tails and white tie. They said they supposed in America everyone dressed up on Sunday.

Then there was the jet-haired little man who came in with several companions to order a dozen $135 suits. In the fitting room, he suddenly unbuttoned his coat and pulled out two large pistols which he slapped on the table.

"Make me slash pockets in the pants, 16 inches deep," he grunted. "Need 'em for the gats." When the tailor, all atremble, asked the name and address, the customer grunted again. "Alphonse Capone, Metropole Hotel," he said. Before Capone retired to Alcatraz, he was buying $5,000 worth of suits at a clip—and there was nothing Field's could do about it.

The store will give service till it hurts—any time, anywhere. Shortly before the war, a businessman wandered into one of Field's five-room model homes and stood transfixed. "I'll take it!" he exclaimed. "Take what, sir?" the clerk asked. "All the furnishings in the whole house!" the customer barked, "—but everything has to be in place in my own home in Milwaukee by 5:30 tomorrow afternoon."

♦ ♦ ♦

It took special trucks—plus the services of half a dozen decorators—but the job was completed with an hour to spare.

Sometimes the diversity of Field's customers even confuses the clerks. Not long ago, just as the store was closing for the day, a woman drifted up to an employee totting up his sales. She had picked up three breakfast trays which she wanted charged and delivered to her home in the West. Dreamily, the clerk took her name and address. Five minutes later he was angrily tearing up the sales check when a superior stopped him.

"But there *can't* be a Countess of Suffolk living in Cody, Wyoming," the clerk wailed. But there was, and the credit department knew her.

Despite its elegance, the store suffers from no stuffy dignity. One of the help's favorite stories concerns the day Mrs. Marshall Field, widow of the founder, waiting for an elevator, sat down on the edge of a big Aladdin jar in the china department and suddenly jackknifed in to her neck and knees. Clerks cracked the lady out with a hammer. And Field's can enjoy a joke on itself. Recently a crotchety ancient sent in a sales check, dated 1879, together with half a dozen pair of wool hose which he said Field's had guaranteed would last for life. The old fellow professed to be disturbed that the hose were now worn out and he wasn't; what would Field's do about it?

"If those hose only lasted for 64 years," Field's wrote owlishly, "obviously cotton must have gotten mixed in with the wool." Enclosed were six more pair.

"With 30,000,000 customers a year," a store executive told me in a miracle of understatement, "we sure enough get *all* types."

Marshall Field planned it that way. When he was a boy in Massachusetts, slaving on his father's stony farm, he dreamed of building the greatest store on earth. At 17 he was sweeping out the store of Deacon Davis of Pittsfield, Mass. At the end of the first year the Deacon told him bluntly he'd never make a merchant.

♦ ♦ ♦

Field arrived in Chicago in 1856, penniless. Four years later he had become general manager of a Chicago drygoods establishment; in a few more years, he was one of the purchasers of the big Potter Palmer store. In 1882, he bought out Levi Leiter, last of his partners.

Despite panics, wars, and two ruinous fires, the store expanded at an astronomical rate from the very beginning. Field's innovations proved revolutionary in American retail history: price plainly marked on all articles; the return of any purchase at full cash price; the first department store restaurant. Most important of all, however, was rigid adherence to Field's famous dictum, "The customer is always right." When Field passed on in 1906, his policies had attracted such mobs of customers that his $120,000,000 fortune made him one of the five richest men in the United States.

THE CEILING OVER THE CENTER WELL IS TIFFANY MOSAIC

Today Field's sprawls across three basements and 13 floors in a huge building a block square; through underground passages, customers trudge over to still another big building which sells men's clothes on five additional floors. As many as 13,000 people daily eat in the seven restaurants; in its 235 departments you can buy anything from garden fertilizer to a $45,000 Russian sable coat. An army of 8,000 employees wait to serve you.

The spirit of Marshall Field even today inspires the store to a kind of Victorian elegance and customer consideration almost vanished in America. A string quartette still plays decorous chamber music at luncheon; in a paneled waiting room the information desk will tell you how to ship your household goods to Dubuque, or what show is playing at Radio City in New York.

Most unusual of all Field's wonders, however, is probably the store's Personal Service Desk—first of its type in any store. Years ago, Chicago matrons used to have their coachmen paste orders and messages on the store windows before Field's opened in the morning: "Tell Miss Hattie I'll be in for a fitting at 11"; "Send me two cake tins today." From this crude begining has grown a department which, in five minutes, can produce interpreters who speak any of 23 languages, including Assyrian; find a live, woolly lamb for your child, a minister for your marriage, or a wheel chair to roll you through the store. Recently a nun wrote the desk from Ireland, saying her brother had vanished in Chicago 20 years before. About all she knew about him was that he had once pumped organs. Within three days the Personal Service Desk found him in an Indiana city, still pumping.

In a single day attendants meet—and solve—as many as 3,000 problems. And no one in Chicago ever hesitates to turn to the desk for help. Wordlessly, a man thumps an envelope down on the desk and strides away. He's a Chicago advertising

(Continued on page 13)

Gordon Coster Photos

SPACIOUS COURTS AND PLASHING FOUNTAINS GIVE THE STORE AN ALMOST VICTORIAN ELEGANCE

Music While You Work

By Lucien Aigner

THE INTRODUCTION of music to war plants for speeding up production has proved to be a mixed blessing. In some plants the output increased more than 11 per cent. In others, it has taken considerable thought to find the right kind of music.

Experiments were started by several companies to determine how music could be adapted to become the most useful for factory workers, without creating annoyance. Careful research made by production experts and specialized laboratories established important facts: that the music must vary (1) according to the type of work performed, and (2) according to the hour when it is played.

If the work is passive, nonstrenuous, requiring concentration, a different selection and different arrangements are employed from those suitable for plants where workers are doing fairly active physical work. On the other hand, selections played during the first work period are different from those offered during the last hours of the shift.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company (which was the first in pioneering in this field) has recently adopted a system, which works the following way:

In two plants of the company (the Lamp Division, Bloomfield, N. J., and the Meter Division, Newark, N. J.) music is played from records on a turntable in a control room and is piped into the shop by loudspeakers. The music is the same for all workers of the departments where these experiments have been conducted, but it varies according to the hour of the day or night. A total of 33 loudspeakers are now installed in main war-production centers of the Lamp Division, for instance; band music greets the workers as they assemble for the first shift at 7 a. m. and continues for 15 minutes. Several other periods of 10 to 12 minutes of music are scheduled during the eight-hour shift. Music under this plan is particularly welcome by employees. Band selections are played at the beginning and the end of the shift.

The new system was installed recently as a part of a program arranged by the plant's WPB Joint Committee of Labor and Management.

"Show Boat"

Ol' Man River

(Joe and Male Chorus)

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Words by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN IInd

Music by JEROME KERN

Moderato

Piano

ff deliberate

Pull-ing dose boats from de dawn to sun-set, Git-tin' no rest till de

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I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles

By JAAN KENBROVIN and JOHN WILLIAM KELLETTE

Valse lente

Piano

Voice

I'm dream-ing dreams When shad-ows creep

I'm whem-ing wishes When I'm a - sleep

I'm build-ing cas - tles To lands of hope

high stray

They're here a - new Then at day-break

their days are few when I a - wake

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Among the New Books

Portrait of a Great Nation by a Candid Friend—A London Letter

War and Politics in China, by Sir John T. Pratt, K. B. E. London: Cape. 12s. 6d.

LONDON

SIR JOHN PRATT went to China as a Student Interpreter. These Student Interpreters, Lord Curzon somewhat slanderously remarked, were so called because they never studied and could not interpret. On reaching Hong Kong Sir John climbed the famous Peak, and looked down upon a sight that is still, after more than 40 years, fresh in his memory. It was the entire American Asiatic fleet, lying in the harbor, waiting to attack Spain in the Philippines.

In those days the democracies believed in being prepared.

In these opening passages of "War and Politics in China" something of the arresting charm of the whole book is revealed. Sir John has been intimately acquainted with China since before the present century began. For 13 years he was Adviser on Far Eastern Affairs in the Foreign Office. This charm, therefore, is firmly founded upon a solid basis of factual knowledge. Sir John is deeply versed in Chinese affairs. He is well read in Chinese philosophy. He is far-traveled in Chinese topography. He writes from wide experience developed out of an academic training. All this, however, would not, of itself, be sufficient to make him a good writer. And he is a very good writer indeed. For he has two excellent literary qualities—a quiet humor and a sharp sense of the concrete and pictorial.

* * *

His attitude toward China is sympathetic but not sycophantic. He comments sadly on the fact that, though the gulf between Chinese and Western scholarship has often been bridged from the Chinese side, it has rarely been crossed from the Western edge. Sir John regrets this, for he thinks that if Western statesmen had diluted the influence of Aristotle and Plato with that of Mencius and Confucius, some of the worst errors, for example, of the League of Nations might have been avoided.

To his respect for Chinese philosophy Sir John adds admiration for a quality that China manifests in excess of any other country in the world. Whatever else may be said about the country, China is a masterpiece in duration. The Chinese and Roman Empires were contemporary. Each thought it ruled over the whole civilized world. They touched, if they touched at all, only at their extremes. But the Romans were destroyed by their barbarians, while the Chinese absorbed their conquerors, and drew from them fresh vigor. China has, in fact, preserved some sort of stability over a greater area for a longer period of time than any other nation in recorded history. Other countries flash into brilliant achievement. The noise of their power thunders round the world. Then they fall into disintegration and decay. But China endures.

Yet, in Sir John's view, it is a country of grave weakness as well as of lasting strength. When he first visited Peking, a city he regards as the most impressive in the world, he noticed that it was defended by cannon. He looked closer, and saw that the cannon were painted on the walls of the town. China, he feels, lacks realism. It too often confuses appearance with reality. Nor was it altogether happy in its reception of Europeans into the country. Contrary to the common view, Sir John maintains that Europeans did not force their way into China against Chinese wishes. Until 1842, at any rate, trade with China was carried on according to terms dictated from the eastern, not the western, end of the compact.

* * *

He argues, too, that British policy in China has always been primarily commercial and not imperialistic. Britons in China have been actuated by a desire to trade, not by an ambition to dominate. They have maintained constantly the integrity and independence of China, though they have not invariably been strong enough to get other nations to accept this policy. If someone shouts at him, "What about the opium war?" he is not in the least daunted. He takes the view that policies must be judged by contemporary standards, not by those of today. In this he is at issue with the sternest of English historians, Lord Acton, who repudiated the doctrine of the variable yardstick. Thus Sir John finds it a sufficient answer to the charge that Britain carried on an opium war with China to recall that at the same time many good men in the United States defended Negro slavery, which Britain had abolished years before.

It will readily be seen that Sir John Pratt is a man of independent mind, confident of both the width of his knowledge and the soundness of his judgment. He does not hesitate therefore to suggest that, till recently, at any rate, China had not developed the sentiment of patriotism. It is only in modern times, he asserts, that China has come to realize that it is only one state among many; formerly the Chinese regarded themselves as a universal power. Consequently, it has been the Chinese habit to conceive of society as made up of many families competing within one state, rather than of many states competing within one society. Whereas the Westerner tends to think that whatever is for the good of his own country is right, so the Chinese tends to believe that whatever benefits his own family is justified. This feeling is the basis of the Confucian doctrine of filial piety, which teaches that it is meritorious to get a Government sinecure for an incompetent relative. Events of the last 10 years have, however, hammered this doctrine hard.

HAROLD HOBSON

The World of Poetry

STEPHEN VINCENT BENET'S "Western Star" (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2) is not just a historical narrative of the Western migration. It is the very feeling of America. The verse form, rapid and flowing, is skillfully varied to match the text and nowhere intrudes on the storytelling.

This book, which is the first of a series the late poet had planned to write on this theme, indicates the major contribution he had in mind. Yet it stands as a complete composition and, in a way, a portrait of those first pioneers.

The men who discuss the New World, the report of treasure in Virginia, and the romance of discovery, the errand boys and apprentices, the merchants, the Puritans, weighing their chances of life and progress beyond the sea, come very much alive in the brief descriptions of them. The passengers on the Mayflower are characters of flesh and blood, not mere names in history nor saints in legend.

Benét must always be recognized as one of the most American of poets. He loved his country, and there cannot be great poetry, or great art of any kind, without love. It is this which made him sensitive to all the native colors and sounds, to all that was seen and unseen in the American city or countryside, shore line or wilderness. The sounds that Americans hear he describes in the lines:

—Bird-whistles, sleepy with Virginia night,
Veery and oriole,
Calling the morning from the Chesapeake
To rise, in pomp, with redbud at her breast,
The whistles of the great trains going west,
Lonely, at night, through cold Nebraska towns,
The chunking of the bullfrogs in the creek
Where the forgotten wampum slowly drowns,
Cow-horn and turkey-call,
And last, purest of all,
The spell of peace, the rapture of the ear,
The water-music mounting into light,
The hermit thrush that is New England's soul—
These are the notes they hear.

Though most of the scenery must be that of New England in the tale of the settling, the flavor is that of an integrated Americanism, of the constant "Western" searching for new horizons, a searching which does not stop with the end of the land and the coming to the other sea. That is the important quality in Benét's work, the spiritual quest which is Americanism, the thing the stranger who finds Americans "easy to explain" entirely misses. The one satirical passage in the book sums up that stranger neatly:

He came and went. He liked our women's looks.
Ate lunch and said the skyscrapers were high.
And then, in state, passed by,
To the next lecture, to the desolate tryst.

(We paid him well, so nothing could be missed.
We showed him all the sewers and the cars,
We gave him a degree at Convocation.)
He talked—and all outside, the prairie-day
Drowned into evening, and the shadows spread,
And, by the muddy river, miles away,
The outcast found the Indian arrowhead.

The last days of this poet were crowded with service to his country, by writing directly connected with the war effort. Perhaps he did not realize how his entire lifework was a service to his country, since his affection and appreciation must of necessity find expression in what he wrote. PEARL STRACHAN

The Book Window

Duel for Europe, by John Scott (Houghton Mifflin, $3.50), tells the story of events from the signing of the Hitler-Stalin treaty to the German attack on the Soviet Union. In some respects it is a narrow book. Mr. Scott, an engineer turned reporter, sees the war in Europe as primarily the result of a struggle for power between two opposing imperialisms, and his outlook is fundamentally cynical. But there are many pages of vivid narrative. Some of Mr. Scott's statistics are a bit on the tedious side and a judicious pruning here and there would have made for easier reading.

This Age of Conflict, by Frank P. Chambers, Christina P. Grant, and Charles C. Bayley (Harcourt, Brace, $5.50), treats World War I and World War II more or less as a single movement and becomes a running account of global doings, somewhat in the style of annals, from 1914 to the present. On the Allied side, yet outspoken on questions of political theory and policy; readable, too, the length and breadth of its 856 pages.

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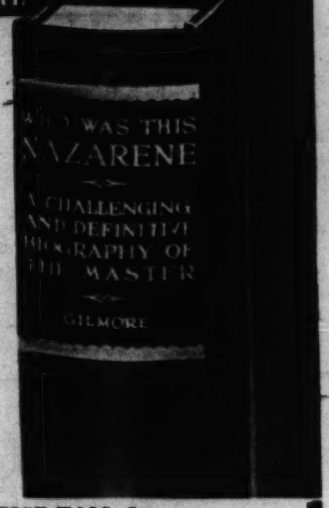

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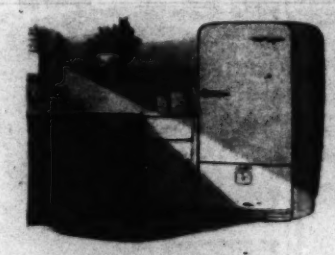

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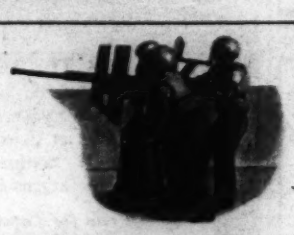

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On Unplanning Naziism

The Legacy of Nazism, by Frank Munk. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

FRANK MUNK, lecturer in economics at the University of California, in "The Legacy of Nazism" lays bare the mechanism of totalitarian economy, and also gives detailed and concrete information on Germany's industrial and commercial conquest. Making use of a great deal of hitherto unknown material, he argues that the military defeat of the Axis and the downfall of Hitler's and Mussolini's regimes cannot be followed by a simple revocation of all totalitarian measures, for that, he says, would result in Europe's immediate collapse.

The heritage of Nazism, the author contends, will have to be liquidated gradually and with extreme caution. Even so, he thinks, we shall come across some changes that will resist any attempts of ours to undo them.

Repeatedly Mr. Munk expresses his conviction that nothing is more improbable than a return to the economy of pre-Hitler days. He bases his view on three facts: the impact which newly developed synthetic materials—rubber, gasoline, plastics—will have on world agriculture, industry, and trade; the difficulty of tracing the rightful owners of the property which the Nazis confiscated, amalgamated, and shifted, and a world-wide demand for security.

Among the measures necessary to "unplan" Nazism, the author visualizes new forms of international investment, social unification and leveling of Europe, and creation of a new type of mixed, semipublic, interstate corporation to take over all Nazi-controlled property. He stresses the necessity of gradually returning the Europeans to personal freedom and of educating a new élite—"people technically skilled and intellectually forceful, but socially conscious and animated with a desire to serve the common weal."

The book drives home the thought that when peace comes we shall have an opportunity that "may not, and in all probability will not, recur." Anyone called upon to help plan the new world may well take to his heart Mr. Munk's words: "Every economic system is also a moral system. . . . In the long run that class which is associated in the mind of common man with a higher morality will prevail."

E. S. P.

Pleas For Religious and Racial Tolerance

China's Religious Heritage, by Y. C. Yang. Nashville: Abington-Cokesbury. $1.50.

Anti-Semitism, the Voice of Folly and Fanaticism, by Amos I. Dushaw. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Tolerance Press. $1.50.

IN THESE DAYS when there is growing in the Western mind a deeper appreciation of the Chinese people, whose amazing pertinacity and heroism have enabled them to resist bitter and unprovoked aggression over a period of years, it is fitting that we should seek to gain some knowledge of the religious background of our Eastern ally. A remarkably interesting and helpful book on this subject is "China's Religious Heritage," by Y. C. Yang, president of Soochow University.

Many volumes have been written by Western scholars seeking to interpret China's religions, but this book comes from the pen of a Chinese Christian, whose interests are as broad as his education. "He who wants to guide the Chinese must start by understanding them," Dr. Yang pertinently reminds us, and he recommends—and, for that matter, provides—"a careful survey" of China's "spiritual heritage and religious background and discerning appraisement of its true worth and value."

Though Christianity has made remarkable strides in China, the three great traditional religions of that country are of course Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism, which the author with clear insight discusses in turn.

* * *

Confucianism, "the most potent single factor in shaping the life and character of the entire Chinese people," is shown to be more a system of ethical principles than a religion in the strictest sense; yet in its unfoldment of "the technique of living," its stress on altruism and, indeed, on internationalism, and its realization that "spiritual values are far more precious than wealth and material things," it has much to commend it.

"To the Buddhist . . . there is no objective reality in the outside world," Dr. Yang points out; and to escape from it, and the suffering associated with it, the Buddhist seeks to reach "wisdom and enlightenment" by the progressive banishment of "three root evils," namely, "ignorance or insanity, desire or cravings, and hatred"; while he is called upon to practice kindness and meekness, charity, and meditation.

Taoism is shown to be more philosophical than religious. Upholding "the law of nature," it conducts a mystical search for absolute truth; while its founder, Lao-tze, emphasized "the idea of meeting evil with good."

* * *

In these three religions, then, China has indeed a rich heritage which we would do well to bear in mind; acknowledging the aspects of universal truth there set forth, while holding with Dr. Yang that "they all fall far below the requirement for a complete, full salvation either for the individual man or for the whole of mankind." The book is as well written as it is timely.

Just as fairness and tolerance are requisite in considering the religions of China, so a like mental attitude is surely required in dealing with Judaism and the Jews, as the Rev. Amos I. Dushaw reminds us in his brief but fiery volume entitled "Anti-Semitism, the Voice of Folly and Fanaticism."

Stressing the value of the religious and cultural contribution of the Jewish people in the human race, and especially to Christianity, the writer outlines, and deplores, attacks made on the Jews throughout the centuries; setting forth numerous quotations from writers ancient and modern extolling the virtues and achievements of the Jew, and denouncing his opponents. The author justly contends that a more consistent application of Jesus' teachings as given in the Sermon on the Mount would go far toward overcoming the evils of anti-Semitism; while after the present war he would have the nations "recognize the right of the Jews to a National Homeland in Palestine."

T. L. L.

Early Musical Days in Boston

Musical Interludes in Boston, 1795-1830, by H. Earle Johnson. New York: Columbia University Press. $4.

WRITERS on town history not only put the past in the light, but also sometimes manage, no doubt undesignedly, to put the present in the dark; and an example of the sort that does this is the author of "Musical Interludes in Boston, 1795 to 1830." Whereas a formal historian, discussing a period rather than a place, can keep times gone and times actual in close relation, a narrator of antiquarian and local lore seems impelled to cut off contact from today and live a reconstructed existence with his characters and their doings.

That must be the nature of the case; and it seems especially so with regard to H. Earle Johnson's chapters, which are just so much masquerade and costume party, true indisputably to circumstances back in the last century, though but slightly connected with here and now. Perhaps academic passion for documentary research and editorial faith in verified footnotes account for the somewhat stiff and staring result.

* * *

Not to make too much, however, of that aspect of the matter, a book here presents itself on music as practiced in the early American republic; in particular, as cultivated in the populous seaboard communities, and specifically in Boston. If it does not represent history in a large meaning of the word, it safely stands as historic material—fresh material, too; and certainly readers are free to interpret the wealth of fact offered according to their own philosophy.

Libraries, regularly enough, have been the author's reliance in his studies; not books by former writers, either, but files of newspapers and periodicals dating within his chosen era. From his pioneering, painstaking effort there comes clear one point worthy to be noted and remembered, which is that Bostonians in the 'twenties of the last century had the very sort of artistic possession which they were to hold and prize so dearly in after decades—an orchestra. It was rudimentary, indeed, but it was the real thing as far as it went, and it was directed by a musician of high training and ability. The Philharmonic Society, Gottlieb Graupner, conductor, gave concerts on the programs of which the symphonies of Haydn figured; and if the performances by the small group comprising the membership succeeded in exciting the town but moderately, they did make orchestral music heard.

* * *

The institution of the Handel and Haydn Society was of more apparent importance at the time than that of the Philharmonic Society; for everybody sang a little in those days and few persons were skillful with instruments. The professional player of violin, flute, and what else existed by occasional importation, but he was a rarity. The completely schooled vocalist was uncommon, too; but such artists of song as there were did a big routine of entertaining. Concerts providing miscellaneous fare in the way of what would rate 100 years later as small "chautauqua" and light entertainment were frequent enough.

Music publishing and piano trade and manufacture come in for the author's consideration, and so does teaching. Chapters are devoted to persons who figured as artistic characters in the town, reckoning in the richly talented and more or less eccentric George K. Jackson. There seemed necessary always a central somebody from abroad to keep things socially interesting and amusing.

"Musical Interludes" only wants a topographical commentary to make it a travel book. Here is tourist material of the first order for anyone who likes to walk the streets of Boston for their antique interest.

W. P. T.

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. . The Vanishing Carib

(Continued from Page 4)

Against this coast the blue swell of the Atlantic pounds ceaselessly.

The ocean is no enemy, for today's Carib is just as good a seaman as any of his far-sailing forbears. In canoes, fashioned by his own hand, the Carib fisherman sets out regularly at dawn for day-long excursions which carry him far from land. Small square sails power these 20 foot keel-less dugouts or *kuriala*, as they were known originally. Formerly large war canoes or *kanaua* (from which our English word, canoe, is derived) were built and these 60-foot craft were capable of carrying half a hundred Indians as far afield as the Guianas or to the larger islands of the Greater Antilles.

♦ ♦ ♦

Carib homes are always near the coast. They reflect the natural reticence of their owners by seldom being in evidence, for they are generally tucked away off the main trail or forest path. These small palm-thatched dwellings are always surrounded by a hardened red-clay yard which is swept as frequently as a house. Beyond this out-door living room there is generally to be seen a border of domestic plants which include castor beans, calabashes, cotton, a fiber-producing bromeliad called "la pite," annatto, as well as numerous other herbs. Cooking is done in a separate shelter.

The men of the family have always been hunters or fishermen and so are well versed in the manufacture of all articles needed in these pursuits. Formerly all Carib men were excellent bowmen, and besides hunting parrots, wild pigeon, and agouti in the high forests they even used archery to hunt the many types of shore fish. Their descendants do not use bows, and what game these Indians are able to obtain they snare or run down with the aid of dogs; flying-fish, dorado, snappers, and tunny, on the other hand, are now caught either with special basket nets or with hook and line.

Gardening was allocated to the women. Today many crops are grown in land cleared in the forests. Here one finds sweet potatoes, yams, dasheen, tanias, plantains, and bananas, all of which are widely cultivated throughout the tropics, together with the Caribs' original staple, native manioc or cassava.

Although Carib words are still prevalent, the Carib tongue has not been spoken for 50 years and has been replaced by the ubiquitous patois of the Creole Islanders. Peculiarly enough, the early European adventurers found two tongues prevalent among the aborigines—one used by the women and another used solely by the men. Such a bilingual custom derived from the fact that the wives of the tribe were usually women or girls captured from the peace-loving Arawaks of the Guianas. These folk continued to use their own language, handing it down to their daughters: on the other hand, the young warriors-to-be were taught the tongue of their fathers.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Carib Indian is still the best canoe-maker in all the islands, and since these craft are one of the chief means of his livelihood he takes special care in their construction. A suitable gommier tree is sought out and felled in the high forests which cover Dominica's mountainous interior. The fallen giant is then roughly shaped and hollowed with axe and adze, an operation usually requiring of a man a week or more of steady work, Half a dozen or more of the builder's friends aid in the arduous task of hauling the roughly-hollowed canoe over the rugged terrain to the home of the owner. In leisure hours the craft is carefully shaped and smoothed out to its requisite form and is then ready for "opening." During this procedure the canoe's interior is partially filled with water, and stones are piled high amidships; then long low fires are lit a few feet distant and parallel to the long axis of the hull. Under the influence of the gentle heat the hull spreads wide, opening as quickly as do the petals of a flower, even as one watches. The fires are then extinguished and braces and ribs made of some pliable wood are put in to keep the sides open. Still the canoe is unfinished, for in the rough Atlantic a hull so spread would ship much water; so rough-hewn boards are added along the sides to raise them and to insure a finished product which will really be seaworthy. Despite this labor of nearly a month the Carib canoe-maker is noted as a poor businessman and often parts with his creation for as little as five dollars!

"What Kind of Dope Do You Use to Put 'Em Together, Mister? —I Can't Get Mine to Hold"

Together with canoe building, basketry constitutes the Caribs' chief source of income. Woven products of this sort are of endless variety and include panniers, mibi or market baskets, game baskets, shoulder baskets, roll-up mats, fish-pots, fans, cassava sifters and cassava squeezers. All kinds of local materials enter into the art, split bamboo, palm roots, pandanus leaves, lianas, and the stems of a reed known as *larouman*, as well as dyes obtained from various other native plants. The finest and best designed baskets (panniers) are made of larouman and throughout the Caribbean isles these beautiful and colorful "carry-alls" are the traveling bags and valises of the native population. Sturdy and rainproof, each basket of this type is really two baskets in one . . . with an inner plain white lining, and an outer "skin," which (following certain traditional patterns) is worked in several attractive colors. A layer of dried banana leaves separates the two component parts and serves, when the latter are sewn together, to make the whole resistant to water.

Although the intricacies of canoe making have been learned by the island Negro, Carib basketry as an art is expected soon to pass out. For although the population of the Dominica Reservation approaches 400 only 100 can be said to be full-blooded Caribs. In former days intermarriage between Carib and Negro was frowned on by the Indians but at present intermarriage is slowly absorbing and eliminating these last remnants of the native West Indian aborigines.

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. . Fabulous Field's

(Continued from Page 7)

man who once a week leaves $100 cash for his estranged wife; if he wrote a weekly check, it might set an alimony precedent when he gets his divorce. Any sight of the lady is repugnant, so he drops the money at Field's for his wife to pick up.

A Polish child, abandoned in the store, was so frightened by his experience that he was stricken dumb. Field's found him a home with a family in a near-by town, where he lives happily today, though he never has recovered the power of speech.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dozens of children are lost in the store each week. Always the Personal Service Desk takes charge. Recently, no trace of a four-year-old boy could be found. The police were ready to begin dragging the Chicago River when, at 3 o'clock in the morning, still searching through the vast reaches of the deserted store, a Personal Service attendant found the moppet bivouacked down in a pile of blankets on a table 10 feet square. Turned out he had been wandering around when the store closed, spotted the blankets, and calmly crawled in.

The men behind the creation of Field's have been as picturesque as the store itself. There were the fabulous Potter Palmer and Levi Leiter, original Field partners; John G. Shedd, successor to Marshall Field; Gordon Selfridge, who left Field's to invade London and found the famous Selfridge store, and James Simpson, who, as a matter of civic duty, resigned his board chairmanship at Field's to untangle the wreckage of Samuel Insull's utility empire.

♦ ♦ ♦

Today—as much a part of the store's tradition as the ringing of the bell at Lloyd's of London—three roses are placed each morning in a vase on the desk of the store's chief executive in memory of Field, Palmer, and Leiter. And even though the traditions of Marshall Field still dominate the store, direct control of the establishment years ago passed from the hands of the Field family. Marshall Field III, grandson and heir of the founder, owns but a fraction of the outstanding Marshall Field & Company stock.

♦ ♦ ♦

President of Field's is a red-haired, tempestuous, imaginative man named Hughston M. McBain, who worked his way to the top of the heap from an $18-a-week store adjuster's job, and is the third Scotsman to become head of the store. McBain visualizes scores of department store innovations when the war is over.

No matter what changes are made, however, Field's will remain integrally Field's—a place where anything can happen and does. Still appearing at the cashier's window each Saturday is the ancient Chicago matron who is convinced she is one of Marshall Field's heirs and (through prearrangements with relatives) gets her "dividends" in cigar coupons, which she solemnly places in her safety deposit box.

"It takes all kinds of customers to make a big department store," Field's says sedately.

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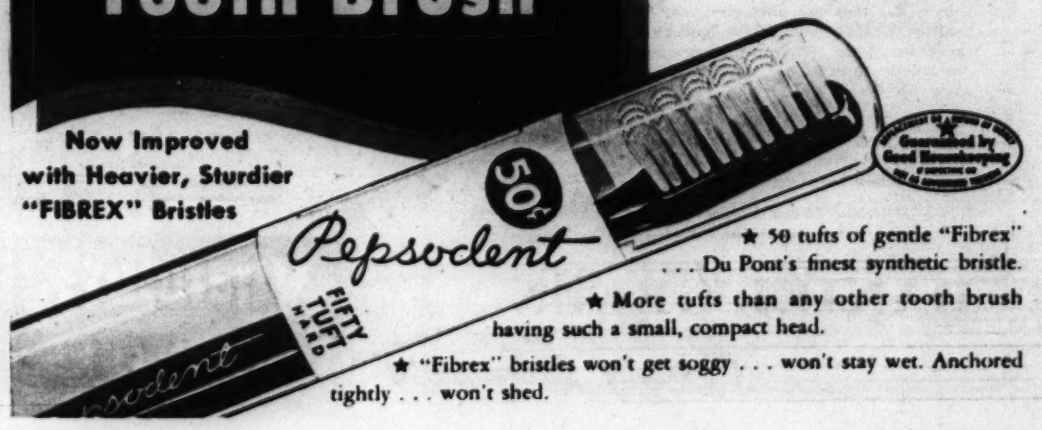

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. . Battle of Alamein I

(Continued from Page 3)

point of what was probably to be the greatest and most difficult steeplechase of our lives. There was a full moon above us and it made me think of the moonlight steeplechases and the pictures in the dining room at home. We were superbly mounted and you could see the silhouettes of our horses and those of our friends on the right and the left. We were on a very narrow marked track with our own mines on either side, and the slightest error in direction would have spelt disaster.

I went up to talk to J. L. after we halted and we peered into the darkness ahead and tried to see some of the jumps, but we saw nothing except some of our own infantry moving up to their own starting gate. Then suddenly, at 10 p. m. to the second, hundreds of guns raised their heads and thundered and belched forth their fury onto the enemy gun positions. I had been in and seen a large barrage in the previous battle, but I have never and could never imagine such a noise as this. Gun flashes from everywhere lighting up our horses and ourselves. The air was filled with the acrid smell of burning cordite. The 25-pounders belched forth metal into the enemy, while their bigger brothers from farther back roared in to join them. Jerry must have been taken very much by surprise. It was a long time before his guns answered and then they went all in the wrong direction. The time came for the infantry to go forward and the barrage switched to support them. We waited and watched for their success signals. There were to be two for the two separate objectives, before we moved forward. We had a long way to go and had to be on the other side of the enemy's deep minefields by first light.

The first signal was due after, I think, three quarters of an hour of the infantry going forward. The waiting seemed interminable, an hour went by—two—and still no signal. Eventually, just after two hours, we saw the first success signal. The wounded were being brought in, and the reserves had been moving up past us for some time. Still we waited for the second signal, which meant we were to go forward, and it was very much overdue.

Then Guy was ordered to take us forward whether the signal came or not. We might just have to risk the mines. We crept forward, Peter Samuel and his boys in front, the J. L., then Dickie. It was dreadful going, the dust, smoke, etc., and mines on all sides. After about an hour we found Peter had gone the wrong way and had lost a few on the mines. Charlie Fenwick went in a scout car, and it got him onto what we thought was the right track. Eventually we got going again, but there were mines even on the tracks and it was not easy. An hour before dawn the second success signal went; a guide was sent back and we were led the right way. During all this, Guy was superb—never got rattled, never cross, always encouraging, and a tower of strength. It was vital for the plan that he led us to the right place. All we had to do was to follow his directions on the wireless—not quite—because we had to navigate, but it was his responsibility. Then and many times later we "Thanked God for Guy."

NUMBER IV

The guide found us and led us up to the foot of the Meterya Ridge—our objective—and I will never forget the sight that met us there. A mass of vehicles, "toys" like ours, a few of those of our friends, only a very few who had got through on our left—all crammed into a very small space. The order was given to disperse. There was nowhere to go, and almost at the same moment the German artillery opened up on us with its full force. We stayed where we were for a while, and it was no fun, but much worse for the infantry, who were feverishly digging like mad. In a few minutes we were ordered to go up onto the ridge and engage the enemy guns. We went up 300 yards to our front on the very slight but now famous ridge, and the regiment as a whole had its first sight of the Germans. We had quite a good shoot from quite a safe and decent position. The enemy was shelling us hard, and on the way to the ridge my driver was hit, but after a few minutes' attention was able to carry on, and I arrived on the ridge and started shooting.

* * *

After a while J. L. called me up on the wireless to come over and join him on the left, where he was having a tricky time, so I started to move over. The shells were now coming very fast and very close and I think I was hit once or twice with no damage at all. Suddenly a terrific explosion—I was at the bottom of my "toy," and it wouldn't go. I soon found out we had lost a shoe and at the same moment J. L. called up—he could see me—and said, "Poor old boy, you don't look so good. I will come over to you," and he started to come. The same thing happened to him, so I had to give him the same message. J. L. then decided to dismount and run over to me, as he had a message to give me and a job for me to do. It was a very unpleasant run for him. Just as he was about to start on two occasions a shell burst within six yards of him and he popped down again.

Eventually he started, and half way over another went off very close and he fell flat on his face. He picked himself up and started to run the remaining 30 yards. He had started carrying the most extraordinary assortment of things. I remember a few—his camera, out of which he took some very good battle pictures—map case, binoculars, a mess of papers, a dispatch case. I watched him starting to run again, looking, not unnaturally, very frightened, and after going five yards he stopped

"I Suppose When I Get Home, I'll Find Some Man in My Job"

dead, turned round and went back to pick up something he'd forgotten. Eventually he arrived. We had a conference and I sent for a second horse on which to go and see Guy, while J. L. also sent for one. On the way to us they both suffered the same experience as we had. It was only then we realized we had got ourselves plump in the middle of a mine field. Eventually we both ran to two more horses and got aboard. To cut a very long and exhausting story and day short, we continued to engage the enemy without making the required gap, and without too heavy losses, though Charlie was killed that first day on a mine. As darkness fell, we were still on the ridge.

NUMBER V

As darkness fell, I think about 6:30 p. m., we were ordered to go back about two miles, take aboard more supplies of everything, pick up second horses, and at 9:30 p. m. to go forward under a barrage of artillery in front of the ridge we had been on all day, and make the gap which had still not been made. We got back to the second horsemen at about 7:30 and started two hours' activity. By the skin of our teeth we were ready at 9:30. During all this time such fireworks had been going on as I had never seen in my life. Airplanes, flares, a searchlight or two, tracer bullets of every hue and color going in every direction, and noise and smells unbelievable all around us. It was pandemonium and I really couldn't believe it wasn't a dream.

* * *

At 9:30 p. m. we rumbled forward again to start the 48th hour without sleep. We got to the ridge, passed a mass of burning vehicles—it was one of the worst sights I have ever seen. We crept forward of the ridge and through the mines without incident and got to our correct position two miles on without damage at all. Guy again was beyond all praise. Came the dawn, and the ground looked frightful. The Boche started shooting flares over us, and then came, in the three-quarter light, the dreaded bouncing, gleaming "white tennis ball"—the fastest I've ever seen—shot from the 88mm. gun. Very quickly our friends on the left started to blow up and catch fire. Guy saved us. He asked me what it was like where we were and I told him it was as flat as a tennis court. He put us all right. The "tennis balls" came very close to all of us and too close to one or two, but Guy maneuvered us so that we got into a good position for retaliation and could not get into really serious trouble.

After this it gradually became lighter. We could see more, and a considerable fight ensued against the opposition guns and tanks. We had a battle royal till 3 p. m. At about 9 a. m. J. L. got lost. I couldn't get him on the wireless and I couldn't see him anywhere, so I told Guy I was going to take command, and the squadron did very well getting several enemy guns and tanks. Eventually John turned up at about 12 noon. I saw him and he made no sense on the radio. So I dismounted and went over to see him. It was quieter now and he was better. He had got three enemy tanks to his own gun and then been cut off. He was exhausted and not able to take charge. At 3:30 p. m. we had done well and thought we had the gap and were through. I still think so, but the order came to withdraw to the ridge again.

NUMBER VI

Just before this John got lost again—he had had to go back to the second horseman. Guy told me on the air I was to be the last squadron out. As we went the enemy tried to come on, and I loathed it. Just before it was our turn to go I saw John coming up and I gave him the orders and he took over quite an unpleasant situation and was magnificent. I can't explain it, but he handled a very tricky situation well.

We got back to the ridge with surprisingly few casualties. I lost my loader and had had a battle till about 5 p. m. from there. Everything then suddenly died down. We dismounted, had some food—my first, I think, for 48 hours. At about 6 p. m. Guy said we were to go back to the second horsemen again—still two miles back—and be ready for more that night—our 72d hour without a wink of sleep. I might here say, what I should have said before, that all orders from Guy to John had to go through me first.

* * *

I went over and told J. L. the latest news and he seemed to understand. We went back a tricky and difficult drive in the dark. John collected the squadron, took it back perfectly to the right place—no easy task at all. He then, and so did I, got busy getting everything ready for 9:30 p. m. again. I saw John at about 8:45. He was beat, and I told him to lie down for three quarters of an hour. He said he wouldn't think of it, and we had our first cross words of the war. I left him, and I think a very few moments later he lay down and went to sleep. When the time came to move, he couldn't be awakened. I shook him for 10 minutes and all he did was to give me fire orders.

The next day when I asked him about it he said he didn't even remember withdrawing the squadron—which he did brilliantly—and I'm sure he didn't. He was absolutely finished, and he had done magnificently without knowing it. When he couldn't be awakened I took the squadron up to the ridge again with Guy. We stayed there all night. Very little happened. It was the 82d hour without sleep and I was sent back. The whole regiment was sent back three hours later. The gap was still not made. We had to go back to "Tattersalls" for more horses, though we had done more damage to Jerry than he had to us. It had been a big battle and we were in the same position as after the first morning. The N. Z.'s were magnificent. Our Brigadier was an inspiration to everyone and was right in the front. Guy throughout was just Guy, which speaks for itself.

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Over the Editor's Desk

I NUMBER MYSELF among those who like to walk. I have hiked among the sea-girt Coolins of Skye. I have wandered over the slopes of the snow-capped Alps. I have sat beside an Ulster friend on the summit of a New Hampshire peak and marveled at the resemblance which the scene bore to the mountains of Mourne. When summer lies over the mountains like a lullaby I get out my walking shoes. To the hills. . . . That, too, is the song HAZEL HUMPHREYS sings in "Adventure Afoot," with emphasis on the Catskills.

The number of stories about Marshall Field's is incredible. Yet that is not surprising, since the fame of the Chicago institution has spread far and wide. RALPH WALLACE, whose article on the store appears in another column, calls it "Fabulous Fields." After reading his article there are few perhaps who will quibble over the title.

History will record a debt of gratitude to the men who fought in North Africa. It was they who did the spadework, before the real invasion of Hitler's beleaguered fortress could proceed. One of the men who took part in the fighting which began the roll-back of Rommel has written in two installments a vivid account of the early stages of the Battle of Alamein. The first installment appears in this issue. "Jerry," says the author, "must have been taken by surprise. It was a long time before his guns answered, and then they all went in the wrong direction." This may explain a great deal.

While the war abroad is receiving full attention, the necessity for precautions at home is not being neglected. In the Pacific Northwest there are 35,000 loggers, trained as auxiliary firefighters, who are on call in case of emergency. The story of this body of men is told by ARTHUR W. PRIAULX, who regards the problem out West as one of national significance, because the lumber requirements for the Government for various purposes come from the virgin forests there.

HENRICKS HODGE, who writes on "The Vanishing Carib," is a familiar contributor to these columns. Last January he received a special assignment in South America from the Government, being asked to carry on botanical work in the forests east of Peru.

In his "Music While You Work," LUCIEN AIGNER shows in pictures and text some of the developments of this innovation in industry. There is such a thing as appropriate music. Once when the depression seemed to hit many workers in one of the large plants of the Northeast with unusual severity, and the employees were idling around their machines waiting for something to turn up, the loudspeakers blared out one of the popular, if inappropriate, melodies of the day: "Happy Days Are Here Again." This, with consideration, can be avoided. W. W. C.

Letters

American-Japanese . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In view of the fact that there is at this very time a most serious war going on, and, too, that certain mazes of this same war, particularly in the Pacific, are but barely started, I was amazed to read recently in the Magazine Section of our beloved paper the article: "An American With a Japanese Face."

While there is bound to be a small number of the Nisei who may be unable to help with this war as they would like, may they not feel they are doing their bit by staying in the camps to help cheer and teach the youngsters there, and be in a position to report any irregularities they may see and thus protect this country? None of us is able always to choose just what he likes to do to help win this war. We must do what is set for us to do.

We are treating the Japanese like princes in comparison to the treatment being given our people who happened to be taken prisoners in Hong Kong or Singapore, to say nothing as to the treatment of those taken in the Philippines, or other service personnel.

(MRS.) RUTH ALLEN
Los Angeles, Calif.

By Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway
GAUCHOS OF THE ARGENTINE

. . Forests Have Fighters Too

(Continued from Page 2)

This year they are being coached to watch for suspicious characters in forest areas and to report any unusual happening. This they can do and want to do, for out West in summer months youngsters too young to help in the war industries spend much of their vacation period roaming the woods. Many of them are veteran campers and fishermen while still young.

In Washington a similar organization, patterned after the Green Guards, has been set up. Called the Junior Forest Wardens, several thousand youngsters in western Washington counties in the Douglas fir timber belt are doing everything their Oregon comrades are undertaking. At a recent meeting at Shelton, when Keep Washington Green officials called the young boys and girls together to organize a troop, interest was so keen that 750 showed up and nearly mobbed the elder statesmen of the movement. Now they are demanding an active part in the program.

Out in the Northwest, where logging and lumbering and timberlands form a vital part of the region's economy, interest in preserving this natural storehouse of forest wealth is keen. People haven't sat down and cried for the Federal Government to do something about the protection of the region from possible enemy attack. They have realistically analyzed their problem, then set about to do something constructive about it.

A good clue to the type of rugged frontiersman who settled and now occupies the Pacific Northwest is found in the direct action of the unofficial guerrilla bands, in the spontaneous way in which all of the citizens have joined in the public movements to keep the states green, and the enthusiasm of the youngsters, the present generation whose future livelihood depends upon conserving this timber wealth so that mills and factories may still have virgin timber when they grow up.

Another army of 13,000 farm crews give the front-line firefighters still more depth in their reserves. These farmers have been trained all winter by the State Forestry division. They know what to do in case a fire starts. They understand the value of back fires, of snag falling or adequate and rapidly made fire trails to isolate a blaze.

Don't overlook the thousands of youngsters, the Green Guards and the Junior Fire Wardens, the junior forest commandos of the civilian front. These youngsters deserve a great deal of credit. This gives them an opportunity to help, and to feel that they, too, are a part of the great fight for freedom.

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. . Adventure Afoot

(Continued from Page 4)

and mosses. There was Indian pipe in the largest clumps that I have ever seen, and ground pine of many different kinds. We went past brooks and waterfalls, and ate our lunch by silvery Mongaup Pond.

But from Mongaup Pond to "Hardenboig" we had to fight our way over a steep and treacherous trail, through nettles reaching to our chins, and were drenched by successive rainstorms throughout the afternoon. Again, it was a farmhouse where we found warmth to dry our clothes, shelter for the night, and, next morning, a breakfast incredible in the size and number of its delicious pancakes.

In spite of a momentary lack of interest in our meals, after such a breakfast, we then walked to Turnwood to buy food, for we knew that the night would be spent far from any farmhouse. We walked back again from Turnwood, and after this five-mile preliminary we actually began to walk. Yellow markers from Hardenburg, blue on Balsam Mountain, red for the Forest Fire Observatory! Cascades and tumbling streams, steep paths with steady climbing, drinks of the coldest water ever tasted, from mountain springs! Descent from Balsam Mountain to Mill Brook Open Camp, down a wooded road with vistas of blue hills beyond the trees! Twenty miles' walking by the end of day, a dip in an icy pool, and a night beneath the stars!

It would be presumptuous to pass judgment on the Catskills after a three-day walking trip, but even so brief a period has left its own distinctive memory. Near the highway the section is so full of cars and people, sophistication and resorts, that one hardly sees the mountains. In astounding contrast to this effect, when we had penetrated farther, we found, in farmhouse and in country store, archaic, unschooled men and women, who, by conversation and by dress, deserved the title "mountaineer" just as truly as any natives of Tennessee.

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